G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Western notes.

All communications to the Ers., whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

For the National Era. TRIUMPHAL SHOUTS-A BETTER DAY.

BY BENJAMIN STANTON. Hark! hear ye that triumphal cry? The battle-field is won! High o'er the foe our banners fly-

Fierce as the cannon's vivid flash, Loud as the rolling drum, Harsh as the bomb-shell's pealing crash, The shouts of victory come.

A glorious deed is done

There, where the Polish kingdom falls. Wild triumph sounds afar; O'er conquered Warsaw's battered walls, Loud shouts the mighty Czar.

Fresh peals from India's plains arise; From China's walls they come; From crushed Hungaria, rend the skies They swell o'er vanquished Rome;

From Montesuma's halls they burst, Loud as volcanos roar; Shrill as the Spaniard's shout, when first He drenched their courts with gore. Hark! hear ye the triumphal ery?

The battle-field is won! The reckless multitude reply, "A glorious deed is done Striking the scales of Justice down

From God's Eternal Throne, The victor claims the vanquished crown And spoils, as all his own The British Lion, in his den,

Sits snarling o'or his hoard;

And Gallia's cock exults, as when The saint denied his Lord. Fierce eagle eyes and clutching claws. Guard Prussia's ill-got share; While o'er his spoils, with crushing jaws,

Growls Russia's bloated Bear The Austrian sword and sceptre wave, Vindictive round her throne; While crouching serf and conquered brave

Her dread dominion own. Columbia's bird, with pinions spread, Grasps either ocean's shore; Then whets her beak like cormorant dread, d cries aloud for more

But list again! In murmurs low There comes a melting moan; And want, and misery, and woe, reathe forth a piteous groan.

From India's plains and China's walls, Wide wafted o'er the deep, A wild lamont the heart appals-Twould make an angel weep.

Kossuth, in sorrow, heaves a sigh, For his deserted home; While tears untold, from many an eye, Are shed o'er vanquished Rome Through Kosciusko's injured line,

Low, melting murmurs run,
5ad as the strains from Memnon's shrine, That sighed at setting sun. And, oh! from Mexic's bloody plains,

Wild wakes the plaintive wail, Whence widow's woes, and clank of chains, Sad sorrow lifts her languid eyes,

Humanity, to thee; And in her heart's full anguish cries, "So must it over be? The answer comes. It sweeps along

In accents firm, though low; In every breeze is heard more strong The cheering answer-No. No! By the hope that beams in youth,

The strength to manhood given, By the unconquered power of Truth, By Faith that reaches Heaven : By Love, that makes the good man glow,

With warmth, benign and free: "A better day shall come," for 80 It must not always be

For the National Era. LEONARD WRAY. A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY

By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile, "The Embassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of

CHAP. XVI.

How Destiny helped itself forward. The new ruler of the Republic was yet absorbed in the contemplation of his uncle's portrait, when a domestic announced and introduced Monsieur PAbbe La Grange. The Prince rose, and advanced a step or two to meet the priest, who inclined himself humbly as the former approached. His countenance indicated sorrow and anxiety, and he kept his eyes lowered.

eyes lowered.
"Well?" asked the Prince, as if he expected a reply to some inquiry.

The Abbe shook his head. "Too true," he said, "too true. The Repub-licans have full power, and Rome is quite at

ently again addressed the Prefect.

"There are some of these trees dead, are the States must be eaved. This revolution must be crushed. The Holy Father, now an exile, must be restored to the Vatican. All this must be done—but how?" and should it be done?" inquired the Prince.

"The Church will be grateful, sire—I crave pardon—I would have said highness," answered the Abbe, appearing confused at the blunder he had committed. But his keen eye rested on the Prince, whom he noticed to glance at the hortrait over the mantel, when he addressed him as sire.

"It is my desire to serve the Holy Father," responded the Prince. "I have considered the means, and resolved upon carrying my plan into execution. What say you, Monsieur le Cardinal?—the speaker laid a heavy stress on the title—"to a military expedition to Rome?" The humility of the Abbe was probably shocked, on hearing himself styled cardinal; for the color came rapidly into his face, and he stood a moment in some embarrasement. But presently recovering his self-possession, and reverting to the Prince's proposition, he said:

"It is impossible."

"The Emperor," replied the Prince, "struck him that this was rather a suggestive idea, and that destiny was helping itself on wonderfully. The National Assembly will not vote the credit.

"It is a bold and a hazardous step, highness," remarked the priest, in some alarm. "The country will say you are a sming the Republicans of France against their brethren of Italy. The National Assembly will not vote the credit, and you will table the remote the

"We shall see," ejaculated the Prince, as his eyes travelled once more to the picture.

The thoughts that it suggested must have been deeply absorbing, for in a few minutes he had fallen into that same state of dreamy abstraction in which he was when the Abbecame in. When he looked round again, he found himself alone.

"You may stand there and braid your hair found himself alone.

"Gone!" he exclaimed. "Hum!" and he resumed his seat.

Presently he rang a bell.

"You are not quite right, Rose," I said, kindly a few feelings. What has aroused your indignations in waiting?" he inquired of the usher.

"Monsieur le Prefect of Police, highness."

"I will see him," said the Prince.

The Prefect was accordingly introduced.

"Et bien, Monsieur le Prefect," observed the Prince, as this functionary entered, making a low bow. "What news from the Provinces?" the west towards the city," she replied, in no way mollified, "and I suppose he has gone alow bow. "What news from the Provinces?" wow when that would be." And, having said this, she slipped away, leaving me to conclude my tolet at leisure.

I consumed but little further time, though them closely, and mark the men; but arrest.

"Tranquillity reigns throughout, Monsieur le President," was the rejoinder. "But the clubs are active, especially in Lycus."
"You will obey my instructions. Watch them closely, and mark the men; but arrest none without orders."

The Prefect bowed.
"And Paris?" asked the Prince.

"Highres, we have full power, and Rome is quite at their mercy."

"We shall see what is to be done," observed the Prince, knocking the ashes from his cigar, and casting the remnant into the fire, abstractedly.

"The Church looks to you, Prince," remarked the Prince. "If you fear the people. I must product the Abbe, in his low, soft voice.

"Indeed!" ejaculated the other.

"It is a compact," suggested the Abbe.

"To a certain point, Abbe. You have performed your part of it faithfully—admirably, even. On my side, I have taken measures to the Church the privileges for which has since been put up in its place.

The police interfered to prevent it, and there was lively to have been an *cmeute*.

The remarked and stirred the fire. He presently again addressed the Prince can the Abbe. "To me, your highness has been the Abbe. "To me, your highness has b

France, but especially in England, which is a hot-bed of conspirators? "answered the other." Perfidious Albino !?"

"Not so fast," said the Prince. "I found an asylum in England, when other countries were closed against me. If there are conspirators there, we must adopt means to discover their scorets. Have you any secret emissaries in London?"

The Abbe placed a slip of paper in the Prince's hand.

"Then we need not fear anything. And in France?"

The Abbe placed a slip of paper in the Prince's hand.

"It is well," he observed, glancing over the names. "I will give the necessary instructions to the police. Meanwhile, keep me well informed, and leave the rest in my hands. I repeat, the expedition shall go, and the Holy Father shall be restored to the Holy Sea."

"And the Church will be grateful, sire," said the Abbe, again; but this time he spoke more decisively, and he did not lower his eyes when the Prince fixed his steady gaze on him.

"Sire! Perhaps," murmured the latter.

"I's will become a necessity, Prince—a necessity to solve the situation. There is no republicanism in France, and a Republic without republicanism. France, are a political contradiction. France is monarchical. Her whole history shows it, and that the prince, as his eyes travelled once more to the picture.

"We shall see," ejaculated the Prince, as his eyes travelled once more to the picture.

"We shall see," ejaculated the Prince, as his eyes travelled once more to the picture:

"You may stand there and braid your hair with the profession of the prince of the situation. There is no republicanism in France, and a Republic without republicanism in France, and the republicanism in France, and the prince, as his eyes travelled once more to the picture.

"You may stand there and

them closely, and mark the mens, but areas none without orders."

The Prefect bowed.

The Prefect bowed.

The Prefect bowed.

"I have nothing further to report, highness except that some more of the Garde Holder and the bread, theaked Rose for her kind research the pless of inability to reat well in a stranger of the house, and hour Jurage also much of the days from the pless of inability to reat well in a stranger of the house, and hour Jurage also much of the days from the house, and hour Jurage also much of the about the house and hour Jurage also much of the world, for it was his to read to the neighboring of the house, and house and has been seen in the Hotel de Little of Minon. He is a frequenter of gambing, house, and has been seen in the tomography and the prince.

"We promoted him?" inquired the presidence of the house, and house, and has been seen in the house and house, and house and has been seen in the house, and house and has been seen in the tomography and the prince.

"We want your highness instructions."

"We want your highness instructions."

"We want your highness instructions."

"We have not arrested him?" inquired the presidence of the house, and house and

reting to the Prince's proposition, he said:

"It is impossible."

"The Emperor," replied the Prince, "struck that word out of the French dictionary. We have the will, Monsieur l'Abbe, and the means. The expedition will go."

"It is a bold and a hazardous step, highness." The Prefect took the list, and parused the names in some astonishment; but he said noth country will say you are arming the Republicans of France against their bretaren of Italy. The National Assembly will not vote the credit and you will expose yourself to the charge of betraying republicanism."

"I have shought of all that," observed the Frince, "struck into word out of the Frince, "struck that was soon as it becomes necessary."

The Prefect took the list, and parused the Italy the said nothing."

The Prefect took the list, and parused the Italy that it was, for I supposed that in some way it related to Mr. Richards ever came home, adding that if Mr. Richards ever came home, she had not heard one word from her mother. She had expended the last money she was possible that it was, for I supposed that in some way it related to Mr. Richards ever came home, she was possible that it was mistaken. Lucrotia Wilkinson had not heard one word from her mother. She had expended the last money she was possible to was in was in a stonishment; but he said out.

"You will stle him, not from me, but a second two will and not heard one word from her mother that it was one as a sohool in the vicinity of the post office, for the teaching of the list, and

"Then there are your cousins, who are implicated in this great conspiracy against the Church," suggested the Abbe.
"I have thought of that, too," was the response.
"The expedition shall go, Monsieur PAbbe," said the Prince, interrupting him." My samy wants completely and probability favored his return. All my little and probability favored his

I am glad to find you here yet, Miss Halstead he said, in his polite, formal way, as he removed his gloves and seated himself away from the fire

neither appetite nor inclination urged me to descend; and at the table, praised the coffee ever saw. "A pretty fool, I, to bind myself to and the bread, thanked Rose for her kind remembrance of me, excused my late rising on myself, and do what I please with what I earn, by the parlor fire, tormented with contending

"I have talked with the master about it, but he don't seem to care whether there is a gardem made, or not."

"That is strange," I replied; "there is nothing so economical as a gardem. But you had better work, Mike, after your own fashion, if he don't advise you; he will be pleased when he finds how profitably you have labored;" for it troubled me that Mike should leave working for a moment; it seemed that in his interest Mr. Richards was somehow involved.

"I wonder," resumed Mike, after a brief cology with himself, "if master don't think of selling out, and going back where he came from?"

"I seemed to me that Mike and Rose, and all direumstances, were combined to destroy my peace; and, almost wishing I had it in my power to inflict some chastisment on the boy, I inquired, with as much indifference as I could assume, the ground of his suspicions.

He gave me little satisfaction, however, informing me, simply, that every one said he was going to sell the place; that, in fact, he was not rich enough to buy and pay for it; and that where there was so much smoke, there must be some fire.

I felt that the boy reasoned correctly, and making some observation about the improbability of the rumor, chiefly to strengthen my own wishes, I was about leaving him, when he informed me that he had heard some news that day.

I asked eagerly what it was, for I supposed that in some way it related to Mr. Richards there on re-entering on Mr. Richards there on re-entering. I opened books upon books, but none ould fix my attention. I seated myself in the output of the rumor, chiefly to strengthen my own wishes, I was about leaving him, when he informed me that he had heard some news that day.

I asked eagerly what it was, for I supposed that in some way it related to Mr. Richards.

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I complied, without mainted and the paid to me that the boy reasoned correctly, and making some observation about the improbability of the rumor, chiefly to strength

lock, and the arbiter of my fate was before me. My first impulse was to rush into his arms, for I could scarcely have been more rejoiced though one had risen from the dead; but seeing that he invited no embrace, I stood back abash-

as though he found it rather an inconvenience than a luxury.

I said, "yes, sir, I am here yet," though the words stung me to the quick. He replied, "I feared you might have run away—that's all." I was at heart so glad, that I forgave him, and rapai'nd good-humoredly that I had reserved my

I was at heart so glad, that I forgave him, and replied, good-humoredly, that I had reserved my running off till another time, lest he might flatter himself that I was seeking him.

"Not at all," he replied; "I have little room to flatter myself, at my time of life, that a fair young lady, like Miss Halstead, would care to follow me."

There was nothing in the words, but the tone and manner were just as if the previous

night had never existed.

I remained silent and thoughtful, and he presently resumed, with—"I suppose you are

mentally anathematizing me."

I said yes, for I supposed he referred to the way in which he had left me, without any intimation; and I added, "you can't imagine how I was frightened about you; but I am so glad you have come home alive and well." "Ah! thank you for your benevolent interest," he said, in the old worldly fashion, and, without recognising my right to feel any especial interest in his movements, he went on to say it was coming home after tea-time, to which

As to that, I said, it would give me pleasure as to that, I said, it would give me pleasure to make tea for him; and inquiring what he would like especially, I was proceeding to fulfil my suggestion, when he interrupted me in a way that dampened the little courage I had left, by begging that I would not trouble myself—Rose would do as well—indeed, he would profer to give his orders to her. prefer to give his orders to her.

haps—but I had flattered myself too much; and, apparently quite unconscious of my ex-istence, he seated himself beside the tray, and pouring the tea, drank it alone.

no voice canea to me as I ascended the stairs that night. There was indeed no good night spoken; for, while Mr. Richards was yet at the table, I retired—not to rest, not to quiet musing, such as betrothed maidens indulge, but to tossings and torments—to set myself now against fortune, and now to surrender would to the place of the blind passion. now against fortune, and now to surremer myself to the plague of the blind passion.

I would be revenged one moment—I would rise so above him, that he should not be able to see more than the base of the summit on which I stood; but the next, I would find myself wondering what evil chance could have befallen him, and taking to myself blame for a wart of tenderness than for assuming too. for a want of tenderness, then for assuming to nuch; and so I wore out the night. TREMAINDER OF CHAP, IV NEXT WEEK.

For the National Era. THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Wake, harp of Zion! wake, again, The song that royal David woke. O! sound, once more, that sacred strain Responsive to his master stroke. Why sleeps that harp in silence now, Which oft the monarch-minstrel strung Why on the willew's drooping bough, Stringless and broken, is it hung?

Why swells no more the solemn song, That rose from rapt Isaiah's strings, And lingered fondly, and so long, O'er Judea's land, on Memory's wings Those holy prophets' harps the voice of God h stilled. Their foremost prophecy-Christ's coming-is fu

With prophets' lips and prophets' fire, Those mighty seers, in days of old, Commissioned by the Eternal Sire, That coming of the Christ foretold. Behold! the Son of God appears; And hark! on this auspicious morn, The joyous tidings greet our ears— "The Wonderful, the Counsellor—
The Mighty God, the Prince of Peace."

0! may be crush the Fiend of War. May his dominion still increase, Till every knee shall bend before his glorious thro And earth's remotest bounds his gracious sceptre While trembling shepherds, through night's fold See light celestial round them spring, An angel speaks: Fear not. Behold! Good tidings of great joy I bring.

For unto you is born, this day,
A Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.*
Then winged these scraph strains their way, Through every clime, with sweet accord: Glory to God in the highest! Peace On earth, and toward all men good will.* Those simple shepherds' terrors cease;

Hope, love, and joy, their bosoms fill.

They haste to Bothlehem, their Saviour's native se
And, in his manger-couch, the Lord of Glory gree

Shout, shout! and clap thy hands, O, Earth! Ory to that wondrous child, All Hail! For thee the Sire decreed his birth. His saving power shall never fail. Behold the Promised One of God! Behold! now springs, from Jesse's Stem, The vigorous, the verdant Rod,
The Brancht—the Babe of Bethlehem! All strife shall from his presence fly.
The loopard with the kid shall lie,
The lion by the fatling's side.
Unharmed, a little child the mingled herd shall lead,
Lion, like ox, eat straw, and bear with cow shall

foed.t Pather of Mercy! speed the hour, When every heart shall bow to Thee.
Destroy the despot's iron power,
And set the oppressed from bondage free.
Let not the outward-tinetured skin Annul the rights thy justice gave. The immortal fire that burns within, Lights up to heaven the humblest slave

Permit not thy redoeming Book To be perverted and profaned By men, who, through its pages look, *St. Luke ii—10, 11, 14. † Isaiah xi—1. † Isaiah xi—6, 7.

in America, Governor of the most powerful Province of the Crown, Commissioner under the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle—ever active, ever carnest, ever anxious to promote the welfare and sustain the power of England and its Col-Prè, on the afternoon of Friday, the 5th inst, and sustain the power of England and its Colonies.

In October, 1747, Shirley published a proclamation to the Acadians, from which this is

(the French Port Royal) and Fort Cumberland

a way that dampened the little courage I had left, by begging that I would not trouble myself—Rose would do as well—indeed, he would prefer to give his orders to her.

While the tea was making, he withdrew to the library, and, throwing himself on the library, and, throwing himself on the by the parlor fire, tormented with contending emotions—anger, sorrow, despair, hope.

Rose brought the tea; Mr. Richards would ask me to survo it, and to drink within the gaid Province; but that, on the contrary, it is his Majesty's resolution to protect and maintain all such of them as have adhered to and shall continue in their duty and alleginate at to him, in the guict and posceable passes but I had flattered myself too much:

I retained my place by the parlor fire, tormented with contending emotions—anger, sorrow, despair, hope.

Rose brought the tea; Mr. Richards would ask me to survo it, and to drink within the quict and posceable passes but I had flattered myself too much:

Session of the Acadians, from which this is an extract:

"I do hereby declare, in his Majesty's name, that there is not the least foundation for any apprehension of his Majesty's intending to remove them, the said inhabitants of Nova Scotia, from their settlements and habitations of Minas and Canard. After their entrance, the doors of the church were closed and guarded to and shall continue in their duty and alleging that the church, addressed them, declaring the content of the said to the french of the assemblage of the inhabitants of the assemblage of the inhabitants of the assemblage of the inhabitants of Mova Scotia. The said the principal points for any apprehension of his Majesty's name, that there is not the least foundation for any apprehension of his Majesty's name, the assemblage of the inhabitants of the assemblage of the

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ance to him, in the quiet and peaceable possion of their respective habitations and settlements, and in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges as his subjects."

In less than eight years from the date of this proclamation, the Neutral French were expelled from their country, under the orders of the representatives of King George, by an army raised by Governor Shirley.

By the treaty of Utrecht, negotiated between England and France in 1713, Acadia was ceded to England, and ever after there was a constant dispute between the two Powers as to what territory was embraced under that name, until further agitation of the question was rendered unnecessary by the conquest by England

is Roghand and Franco in 1713, Aordin was cooled in Persona, and our service where was in a single condense of the condense of

Charles Lawrence, of Nova Scotia, to take measures for capturing and removing the garrisons of the French forts in that Province; and shortly after, Col. Robert Moneton came with proposals from Lawrence for raising two thousand men, to be employed in the expedition. The Legislature acquiesced in the enlistment, and a regiment was accordingly raised, of which Shirley was nominally the colonel, but the actual command was given to Moneton, and to John Winelow, a direct deecendant of old Edward Winelow, of the Plymouth Colony—each of them commanding one of the two battalions into which the regiment was divided. Shirley also planned an expedition against Crown Point.

Early in the year 1755, General Braddock arrived in Virginia, from England, and a conference took place at Alexandria, at which Shirley was present. A general plan of opera-

AGENTS.

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A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of fen, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive their papers at the same post office.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sont to.

13 J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetts, and C. A. Wall, Worcester, Massachusetts, are authorized agents for the Era.

The author of the present treatise obtained this prize in 1852. It is not necessary that we should speak of the manner in which his tack has been performed. Let it suffice to say, that Massachusetts regiment. By a proclamation, issued on September 2d, 1755, all the men of the Acadian districts on the basin of Minas were ordered to attend at the church at Grand he has presented to the world, in a brief review of the first four centuries of the Christian era, "an exhibition of the earliest combined intel-lectual defence of Christianity." The author professes neither to exalt the ancient fathers, as authorities coequal with the Word of God—
"a position which reason, the Sacred Scriptures, and their own works, cannot endure"nor to disparage and reject them as unworthy or worthless. He believes that "Holy Scripture containest all things necessary to salvation," but that the writings of the Fathers and the whole circle of history may be studied "for evidence of facts and confirmation of doctrine." For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washing-

WESTERN CHARACTERS .- A little WESTERN CHARACTERS.—A fittle vol-ume, entitled "Western Characters; or, Types of Border Life in the Western States," by J. L. McConnel, bears the imprint of Redfield, New York, 1853. Our commendation of it is not light, when we say that every reader will derive both pleasure and profit from a perusal of it, and that the curious mind will seek for further acquaintance with the subjects it presents to his contemplation—the West and the people of the West, their modes of life, and the tendencies thereof. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington.

AGENTS.

ANDS

RESENT

nd often here are

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854. Dr. Bailey is still absent from Washing ton; but it is the expectation of his locum tenen that he will return to his post of duty in tim to greet his many readers in the issue of th

TO OUR READERS.

The remance of Leonard Wray, which been so universally well received, is now tend ing toward its completion. Of its great popularity, when put forth in book form, no doubt

The story of Holly-Wood, by Alice Carey, winning for that lady great applause, and exciting the astonishment of the many to whom she has heretofore been known only through her poetic contributions.

The Neutral French in Massachusetts, which will be completed in four parts, the first par of which this week appears in our column will unfold to thousands upon thousands of ou readers a passage in the history of their coun try of which they have hitherto possessed by little or even no information.

A Dialogue on Slavery, on our fourth page develops in a clear light many sound and valu able arguments.

As a matter eminently worthy of record, w this week give place to the debate in the United States Senate on the 31st of July, ultimo attendant upon the effort made by the Hon Charles Summer to introduce a bill to repea the Fugitive Slave Act. This account is copied from the official reports of the Globe, unchanged in word or syllable, and with the omissi nothing relating to the subject in view.

The Poetry which graces our columns wi not fail to win the tribute of commendation from every reader.

The Saxon Serf, a romance from the pen Henry Wm. Herbert, is now in our hands, com plete, and its publication shall be comm in our first issue in the month of October. As it is impossible for us to promise to future subscribers all the back numbers containing this, in the opinion of its author the best production of his pen, it is hoped that all who contemplate becoming subscribers to the Era will send in their names at once.

We many months ago not only announ this work as immediately forthcoming, but on one occasion unwisely commenced its publics tion, and by the early cessation thereof were compelled to disappoint our readers, and subject ourselves to a grievous mortification. In matters wholly dependent upon our own efforts we have never broken a promise, nor failed to perform whatever has been reasonably expect ed of us; but we are not efficted with any o the "infirmities of genius," nor, it may be, with the genius presumed to be indicated by such infirmities. With our gifted author it is otherwise. In his sylvan retirement he pursues the inclinations of his literary tastes, and, perhaps, the caprices of his fancy, in the most admira ble disdain of the precision exacted by the people of this every-day business world. Thus, in a matter requiring the earnest labor of but a comparatively brief season, he has fallen more than a year behind his own appointment It would be unjust were we to omit stating that the depressing influence of enfeebled health has been Mr. Herbert's apology for this delay; but, since that same every-day business world waives no protests and makes no conces sions to its delinquents upon the presentation of such apologies as this, so also should our auther be held to a rigid accountability, in total

Now that the entire manuscript is before us we shall present the whole work in connection. by republishing the chapters already printed.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVA NIA .- In our advertising columns will be found an announcement of the commencement of the fifth annual ression of this most excellent institution. A glance at the well-known names of the professors comprising the faculty, is all that is needed to recommend and insure for it that encouragement which it so justly deserves. We understand that Prof. Charles D. Cleve land, of Philadelphia, is the President of the

We deem it proper to state that this College has no connection whatever with the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, lately inetituted, a notice of which appeared by accident under our editorial head last week.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION. The triumphant election of President Pierce. the very general response of approbation with which his inaugural address was received, the immense majority of his party elected to the United States House of Representatives, the successive triumphs of that party in the State ces attest the "fusion" to which parties were tending in his favor. By whom was the current checked and turned aside? Have the People or their Representatives in the popular branch of Congress, in a spirit of factious op position, introduced topics of strife for the purpose of tempting the Administration into conflict with any section of the Union? Far from it. There is strife, and discord, and excitement, and anger, but they who are in power have provoked it, and they alone must held to accountability. The parties that now exist are "sectional parties"-a party for Slavery, and a party for Freedom. Fature contests must be waged by these parties, until matters little by what names parties are called, if their principles are but known. That the name of Democrat is prestituted by the present Administration and its friends, is to us. no argument why we should approve its tyrantories of Freedom, because they are claimed But what they are who are now triumphant, may be readily known, from a brief review of their successes. We quote the condensed "The Southern Whigs sustained

"The Southern Whigs sustained (one of them originated) the project to extend slavery into Kansas and Nebraska; the Northern Whigs unanimously voted against it, and are now unanimously resolving against it."

"In Ohio, the Whig organization is wholly abandoned; the Whigs are supporting a Democrat for Judge of the Supreme Court, and ultra Free-Soilers, like Giddings and Edward Wade and Judge Bliss, for Congress. Whig committees have resigned, and even the Whig name is thrown aside to a considerable extent; and when it is retained retained only from

same sort, is to go to Congress. In Connecti-cut, a Free-Soiler has been chosen to the United States Senate. In New Hampshire, the Ad-ministration was defeated by a coalition of Whigs and Free-Soilers."

Our attention has been called, by the Senti

18192 agg.

FREE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA

el, of this city, to the following stateme to the workings of emancipation in Virginia We believe that it originated with the more Patriot, and we had intended to notice it before seeing it in the Sentinel. It is not our custom, as it is with the champions of Slavery, to dedge every fact or argument which is supposed to conflict with our own views. Our bject is truth, and we are willing to follow whithersoever it leads; while the organs of Slavery only give publicity to such matter as they think will sustain their cause. We have ecently had occasion to expose their false and garbled statistics; but not one of them, including the Sentinel, has had the courage to correct the gross misrepresentations which we

pointed out:

"A Free Negro Community.—Richard Randolph, eldest brother of John Randolph, of Roanoke, died in the year 1796, at 'Bizarre,' the name of the large estate bequeathed him by his father, John Randolph, sr., and living on the head waters of the Appomattox river, near the town of Farmville, Virginia. He is represented to have been a man of talents scarcely inferior to those of his celebrated brother, and of extraordinary goodness of character. Entertaining the opinion then general in the South, and especially in Virginia, that Slavery was a curse alike to master and to servant, Mr. R. liberated his slaves by will, and made ample provision for their maintenance. Owing Mr. R. liberated his slaves by will, and made ample provision for their maintenance. Owing to pecuniary embarrassments, the provisions of the will were not carried into execution until fifteen years afterwards, and not until many of the slaves had been sold to liquidate the heavy mortgages which rested upon the estate. About 1811, John Randolph, who had assumed the management of his brother's affairs, removed to the county of Charlotte, and the negroes, variously estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and thirty in number, entered upon the enjoyment of their freedom.

"A portion of the Bizarre estate, consisting of 350 (some say 500) acres, partially cleared,

"A portion of the Bizarre estate, consisting of 350 (some say 500) acres, partially cleared, well timbered and well watered, was divided into sections of fifty and twenty-five acres, each; and upon these sections the various families, according to the number and age of the individuals composing them, were settled—those having aged and infirm parents to support received more, and those not having these incumbrances less land. All were provided with means to build themselves houses, and with agricultural implements to till the soil. Fairly settled in the land of promise—the Canaan to which they had looked so longingly for fifteen years—they gave it the name the Canaan to which they had looked so longingly for fifteen years—they gave it the name of 'Israel Hill'—an appellation which explains the sanguine anticipations and religious tone which guided them to its choice. No doubt they looked forward to the time when Israel Hill should be a thriving, populous village—'a city set upon an hill'—shining gloriously to the eyes of their brethren in bondage, as did the delectable mountains to Bunyan's pilgrim."

The writer goes on to state the numerou dvantages and opportunities which these maneipated negroes enjoyed, and then inform s that, after a lapse of more than forty years of freedom, they have degenerated into an idle. worthless, thieving set of vagabonds, who are the pest of the neighborhood; that the men and women are equally abandoned; and that. as a consequence, they have decreased in number and have worn out their lands. We are not disposed to controvert the

statements. Dilapidation, decay, and depopu-lation, has been the rule in Virginia; and it would be singular if a handful of ignorant manumitted blacks should be able to roll back the tide of desolation. "Israel Hill" is situated in Eastern Virginia, which contained twenty six thousand more inhabitants in 1830 Israel Hill for following the downward road of their white neighbors? It seems, however, that the negroes have done better than perhaps half of their white compeers in one respect. They fortunes, and may yet, under favorable auspices, But if the white men of Virginia have made

o little of it-if they are behind the free States in all the arts of life, in education, in literature, in manufactures and commerce, in the number and size of cities in general wealth and the facilities of travel, how preposterous to censure the poor, oppressed free negro! What are the facts? The free negro in Virginia is denied the privilege of learning to read and write, and heavy penalties are visited upon those who are prompted by humanity to teach him to read his Bible. A case of this kind recently occurred at Norfolk. He is denied every privilege of citizenship. He cannot hold an office. He cannot vote. He cannot testify in court, or sit on a jury, and is therefore at the mercy of every knave with a white skin. A free negro cannot keep a gun; he cannot go out at night, without a pass from a white person who may have the charity to assume the office of a master. He cannot go out of his neighborhood without carrying free papers, on pain of being arrested and sent to prison. He cannot move from State to State. in the South, under any circumstances, without forfeiting his freedom. This and more is the law, which is enforced beyond the letter, while the social prescription is even more severe still. Every candid man who has lived in the South must admit that free negroes are kicked and cuffed with as little ceremony as slaves, and, in fact, with less : as the master would resent such an encroachment on his pe-culiar privilege in the case of a slave. Such is a faint picture of free negrodom in Virginia and the South, and such the circumstances under which they are held responsible for retrograding. The State of Virginia has taken pains to keep the free negro in ignorance and disgrace, and then her politicians triumphantly exclaim. "Behold the free negro!" Could orn.

elty be more refined?

It is generally allowed, even by republican that nations must be prepared for political freedom by a gradual training; but such an argument in the mouths of the despots who have systematically prepared their subjects for Slavory, sounds like superlative impudence. Are not the Russians, the Spaniards, the Italians, and in fact the greater part of mankind. as little qualified to exercise all the privileges of republican freedom as are the free negroe of Virginia? Are not the Russians as abject, and the Italians as wretched? And has not lespotism, less rigorous than that which reigns but misrule and superstition, which is but the child of ignorance, has desolated Ireland? The Irish are less oppressed by Government than the free negroes of Virginia; and yet Ireland was decimated by a famine growing out of the

ignorance and improvidence of the people.

The despots of Virginia are not singular in xerting every nerve to crush out the las mpulse of the heart. They are only ingular in devising a despetism more rigorous than that of Russia, Austria, or Turkey. G.

Nebraska question. He stands side by sid with the gallant Col. Hunt, who came forth single-handed in the House of Representatives, to save the honor of the South by an adhe-

For the National Era. SPRING. BY ANN SUMMER DRAKE.

The beautiful Spring, on her tireless wing, Has come to our Northern land; And the spirit of frost hath the jewels lost,

Awad by the grace of her fair young face, Winter resigns his reign, nd hurries back o'er the frozen track Of the Arctic seas again: While the youthful queen, in her mantle green

Takes up her flowery crown, And calls once more all who fled before The usurper's chilling frown. She hastens again to free her domain From Winter's wrath and pride;

The sparkling wave her fair hands lave, That bound the stream from the And checked its joyous play.

n the forest dim a pealing hymn Floats up from the minstrel band. s she scatters abroad o'er the fragrant sod,

She has gifts of flowers for the garden bowers, And leaves for the gray old trees; and to cool the brow of the sick man now. She has brought a balmy breeze.

er the brown hills bare a covering rare

Of embroidered green is spread, And forget-me-not springs up on the spot Where slumber the lowly dead. nd golden light and flowerets bright And birds of glancing wing, And brooks that gleam in the noonday beam,

Elliotsville, Maine, April, 1854.

THE VALUE OF THE UNION

We have no sympathy with the superstiti verence for the Union which is afraid to alculate its value. If the Union is not worth reserving, it should be dissolved by mutua onsent; and if it has inestimable value, there can be no danger of weakening the affections of the People for it, by essaying to calculate that value. For although that which is inestimable cannot be defined by arithmetic, it may be shown to be infinitely great; and that, for all practical purposes, would be regarded

The subject was discussed some months ago by the editor of the Era, as well as by other journals, with a view to show that the South has more to lose by dissolution than the North. Our present purpose will be to contemplate the neequences of a dissolution of the Union to the South; a measure which is threatened from that quarter as often as the North manifests a symptom of repugnance to the extension of Slavery, or a desire to check its aggression It is said that if the Fugitive Slave Law is repealed, or materially modified, that disunion vill be the consequence. Well, suppose it is. Will that remedy the evil? Would it not be bringing Canada to the line of Mason and Dixon, or more probably to the Potomac ? With a free and separate Republic, strong and powerful, imbued with anti-slavery, bordering the slaveholding States, from the Atlantic the western borders of Missouri, where will be the guarantee for Slavery in all the border States? Can anything prevent the slaves from marching over the line in gangs of hunireds and thousands?

But this would be a minor evil. Slavery would be shorn of its strength, if disconnected from the free States of the North. It would possess no longer the power of extending itself teelf in a condition little better than that of colonial vassalage to England and France. Can it be doubted that such would be the rethe wealth of the free North to back it, has been in the proudly independent position which since the Mexican war, that the Government of Europe have manifested a real respect for the power of the American Union. And now. if that which constitutes the essence of its strength and power be withdrawn, and placed in an antagonist position, where will be the strength of Slavery? Where the power of the South to acquire Cuba or Mexico; where, in fact, will be its power to maintain its independent existence, with the civilized world rowning upon its "peculiar institution?" With one-third of its population in a state of Slavery, the South, in our opinion, would convirtue of migration to the Northern States, stitute a very weak State; and from its purely agricultural condition, a very poor one. It vancement; and we have contended, and we do would have no power to check the efforts of England and France for the abolition of Slavery in Cuba and Brazil; no power to annex Mexican provinces, no power, against the North, to claim a share in the Territories, and no power to eatch the fugitive slaves who would fly from her inhospitable shores, not want the value of the val would fly from her inhospitable shores, not she will look in vain for aid to the North,

South, East, or West. We appeal to Southern people themselves of England are thoroughly and conscientiously hoetile to Slavery; and that no Government

can dare to disregard this fixed principle in the British mind. It has cost the Government countless millions, not merely for the Emanci-pation of their own West India Islands, but for the suppression of the slave trade; and it has scorned every temptation of commercial bribes from Brazil and Spain, in obedience to this dictate of the public conscience.

There is no hope for Slavery, therefore, in

is better to suffer present ills, in the compan-ionship of "Greeley, Garrison, & Co.," rather than rush into the fatal embrace of the demon South fully understands these things; and that threats of disunion are merely designed to frighten timid doughfaces of the North into

dissolution of the Union. The South, on calm reflection, will come to the conclusion that it

George Washington, in 1794, spoke, in a let-ter to Tobias Lear, of his desire "to liberate a rather inclined to believe that the very fact certain species of property, which I possess that Virginia is becoming free by the immigravery repugnantly to my own feelings." He would to-day be the scoff of his neighbors in his own home!

Almost every day we see assertions in the ertions by the mention of instances of the volevery such case, real or imaginary, is heralded abroad as a triumphant proof that the slave loves his chains better than the empty honors

Now, if all this is true, why continue the odious Fugitive Slave Law, which, upon the showing of Pro-Slavery pewsmongers, is as use-less as it is odious? Is it not unnecessarily adding to the hatred against Slavery, and causing excitement where none would otherwise exist? Is it not clear that the fugacious law is only kept in being in order to entrap, not fugitive slaves, but free colored people, in plain violation of the Constitution and of jus-

We protest against the continuance of a law which can only serve to wrong the free colored people of the North, at the expense of the honor of the South, and for the profit of a set of pi-

ratical negro-catchers.

The defenders of Slavery assume that the nstitution is mild and beneficent in its operation, and that the subjects of it are the happiest people in the world, if they only knew it: and that when, like Rasselas, they are tempted by a roving curiosity to quit the Happy Valley, they are but too ready to avail themselves of the first opportunity to return. Now, can anything be plainer than the proposition that the true policy to pursue is to provide the runaways a free ticket on the cars, on demand It is evident that they will not spend many weeks or months at the cold and inhospitable North, when they are offered a free ticket

We submit it as a constitutional question whether the Government, as a substitute for the Fugitive Slave Law, would not be warranted in offering a free ticket and free fare to every runaway, in order that they may quietly return to their "sweet homes" in the South ?"

VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The people of South Carolina for twenty indulged the most bitter hatred of the North, and would gladly, at any time from from 1832 to 1850, have severed the tie which binds them to the Federal Union. They made every possible effort to awaken a similar state of feeling in the entire South, with only partial success. Virginia and Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, though full of wrath and fury, could never be induced to take the fatal leap; and at length the Compromise of 1850, which was not only to pacify the country, but to quell all "agitation of the Slavery question," was adopted; since which period, South Carolina, to do her justice, has become one of the most peaceindustrious, and order-loving States south of Mason and Dixon's line. They appear to have forgotten their abstractions altogether and are employing all their energy and intelligence in making railroads, building factories and warehouses, and improving the soil. We are happy to say that the progress of liberal opinions in politics is equal to the industrial enterprise which we have noted. It is true that their presses and politicians are yet "sound on the Slavery question," and reiterate the usual anathemas against Northern Abolitionism, when it comes directly in the of hating Abolitionists. They have ceased to fill their columns with invective against the Yankees or equally idle encomiums upon the sult? How long is it that the Union, with all policy of Mr. Calhoun. They have begun to realize that the most perfect theories of trade will avail nothing, without industry and enterit now occupies? Only a few years. It is only prise, and that the high duty of extending and perpetuating Slavery, however important, is not the only essential to public prosperity. We gave a specimen, last week, of the liberal sentiments which are beginning to prevail in South Carolina, relative to the education of the colored people—including slaves—as well as the rational ideas of the Southern Standard upon the subject of manufacturing and the mechanic arts. We quote as follows from the same paper on that subject:

"We think that in virtue of our institution would fly from her inhospitable shores, not merely to the free North, but to Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti, and Mexico. The power of the South will advance to the condition to occupy another State in about ten years. The North receives the population of another State from foreign countries every year. Under these fugitives, will pass away with the Union, and she will look in vain for said to the North.

We are sorry that we are unable to give so good an account of Virginia. It is true that for the correctness of these inferences from great progress is making in internal improve-well-known facts. It will be in vain to talk ments, and in every branch of private indusof an alliance with England. Doubtless that try; but, unfortunately, just in proportion as country would avail herself of the opportunity the people of the Old Dominion have begun to of extending her commerce; but the field imitate the North, has been the increase of would be very little widened by a dissolution of the Union. The necessities of the South State far excel all others in the South in bitter would compel her to keep up a tariff as high hatred of everything Northern, while every as that of the Union at present; and the nerve is exerted by her people to become as that of the Union at present; and the nerve is exerted by her people to become probability is that the duties would be raised, Northern in character. Virginia has now rather than lowered. The preference which nearly a thousand miles of railroad completed; English commerce could be given under such she has commenced manufacturing on a large circumstances, would not be sufficient to cor-rupt the public heart, and divert it from its would "compass heaven and earth" to estabcherished desire to abolish Slavery throughout lish a direct commerce with Europe; and yet, the world. Whatever may be said of the unscrupulous ambition of the British Govern-that agriculture is not the only interest of so ment, there can be no doubt that the people ciety worth caring for, and that industry must be diversified before the State can become rich and powerful, how strange that we should continue to witness a spirit of bitter sectional hate against the North! South Carolina is outgrowing these sectional prejudices, which seem to be consuming the ablest minds in Virginia like a devouring fever.

We will not undertake to explain the anom aly, but will respectfully call the attention of philosophers to the subject, and ask of them a solution of the problem. We however throw out a suggestion or two. Can it be that the frequent escape of fugitive slaves serves to keep up the irritation of feeling, and to intensify hatred of the North? If this were the cause of the bitterness to which we have alluded, it would be still more strongly felt in Delaware. Maryland, and Kentucky, and also in Northern Virginia; whereas, the seat of the inflam-mation seems to be at Richmond and Peters-burg. We will not be so invidious as to hint that envy can be at the bottom of the anti-Northern feeling, though that unworthy mo-

NO RECESSITY FOR THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. way produced this last hectic flush on the face waves are more kindly treated by their masters than by the Abolitionists, and that they enjoy more freedom and happiness on the plantations of the South than in their cold and sterile homes in Canada. They corroborate there of Slavery. The first rude embrace of the cold North produces a shock and a shudder, attendhomes in Canada. They corroborate these as-sertions by the mention of instances of the vol-with rage as they perceive the advancing tide untary return of slaves to their masters; and of free opinions, which, at no distant day, is destined to sweep away their Baltimore platforms, with the time-servers who stand upon

WHAT RECOMES OF THE PREE COLORED PRO

We had several observations to make on this ubject, which the unusual length of our artiole on Monday constrained us to postpone.

The strength of the prejudices against color is so great in this country, that even the peo-ple of color themselves partake of it. Every one of African descent values himself in pro portion to the degree of white blood he has in his veins; and it is rarely the case that mulat toes are willing to form matrimonial alliance with persons having less of Caucasian blood They are willing "to take no step backwards in their upward progress to the level of the whites; and except among such as possess rigid ideas of virtue, the females prefer illicit ercourse with white men, to matrimony with en one shade darker than themselves. De Tocqueville, in his "Democracy in America,' gives the following graphic picture of the ne gro's estimate of his position, and of his undy

g ambition to take rank among white men "The negro makes a thousand fruitless et forts to insinuate himself amongst men wh repulse him; he conforms to the tastes of hi ppressors, adopts their opinions, and hopes by mitating them to form a part of their commuity. Having been told from infancy that his toe is naturally inferior to that of the whites he assents to the proposition, and is ashamed of his own nature. In each of his features he covers a trace of Slavery, and, if it were is power, he would willingly rid himself verything that makes him what he is." * "The negro, who earnestly desires to mingle race with that of the European, cannot

effect it; while the Indian, who might succeed to a certain extent, disdains to make the attempt. The servility of the one dooms him slavery, the pride of the other, to death." So far as the individual negro is concerned it is true, as asserted by De Tocqueville, that he can never overstep the partition wall of caste, which separates him from the whites; but if by the negro he means the race, w have shown, in the preceding article, that his onclusion is unfounded in fact. The author s equally mistaken in supposing that the ln lian disdains the idea of commingling his blood with that of the whites. On the contrary, where the white race have been brought nto social contact with the Aborigines of the ountry, the same illicit intercourse has taken lace between white men and Indian women

which we see evidences between whites and

negroes. In fact, the affinity between the

whites and mulattoes is much greater than hat between the whites and Indians. We have therefore none of the gloomy for odings of a collision of races, which M. De locqueville anticipates. The disreputable alternative of illicit amalgamation, which going on with accelerating progress, will re lieve the South from the bloody catastrophe which some have apprehended. Our tions, and the constituent elements of our country, are so dissimilar from those which the history of the world has ever afforded elsewhere to the contemplation of philosophers, that it is little short of presumption in a foreigner, though profoundly wise as is De

Is may be said that, on the principles have laid down, the slaves would become white, even faster than the free colored people. This is no doubt the case : but the slave may become white without becoming free; while the descendants of free colored persons, when they cease to have one-fourth of African blood in them, cease to be ranked in the colored class It is for this reason that we oftener see very white slaves than very white "free colored people." This remark will be confirmed by the experience of every Southern man. It is quite mmon to see slaves who are as white as their nasters, with straight hair and European fea-

It is evident that the longer the less numer ous race, which at the same time is deemed the inferior, remains in contact with the superior and more numerous, the less there will remain of the original, undiluted African blood in the country. Practical smalgamation and climate will constantly tend to brighten the dark visages of the African stock, and to wash out all stain from the mulattoes. This would be the case, if there were no active stimulants assisting the natural course of things. We have already pointed to the sense of inferiority in the negro and mulatto races, which makes them ambitious of ranking with the whites. and which facilitates illicit intercourse. On the other hand, the wealth and power of the whites, operating upon the poverty and helplessness of the colored race, places female chastity in the latter almost completely at the mercy of licentious white men. These causes combined are rapidly removing the varieties of color which checker the face of the South and of the whole country.

PRACTICE VERSUS THEORY.

There was a little passage in the debate the Deficiency bill, in the House, on the 1st instant, to which we think fit to refer to-day. The amendments increasing the number and salaries of certain officers in the household of the President, being read, Mr. Flagler proposed to amend, so as to leave those expenditures as authorized by existing law. He pro peeded to say, that this addition of some \$7,000 to the national expenditure was not in accordance with the desires of the Executive. It looked like an attempt to implicate that high unctionary in the vast enlargement of the expenditures now being made in almost every Department of the Government. The President was in favor of economy, as the following

dent was in favor of economy, as the following plain reading of his linaugural will show:

"In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justify to be questioned. If this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappoin ment, and that my efforts, in a very importan particular, must result in a humiliating failure Mr. F. said he should be glad, if in order, to offer this extract as a substitute for the proposed enlargement of expenses at the White louse! But the Chairman (Mr. Orr) ruled this out of order, when Mr. Flagler added, that he merely desired to say that he acquiesced in this decision of the Chair, as he was abundantly satisfied, on reflection, that an economic proposition like that just read was not in harnony with the plethoric proportion of the bill. He thought it a pity, however, that it could not be embalmed and laid away in so fitting a

The city of Troy, in New York, was the scene of a destructive conflagration on Friday afternoon and night, by which upwards of a hundred houses, besides other property, esti-mated in all at a million of dollars, were con-sumed.

HOW CENSUS STATISTICS ARE MADE. Under the head of "Real and Personal Es-tate," in the Abstract of the Census, the then Superintendent says: "The table of real and personal estate owned by individuals is made op from official returns of property for taxation Where the assessment has been made on a sum less than the intrinsic worth, the assistant arshals were instructed to add the necessary per centage." As a specimen of the manner which these instructions were followed up, we propose to compare the assessed value of real state in South Carolina with the Census esti-

In the Census Reports, both the abstract and the larger work, the "cash value of land, improved and unimproved," is stated to be \$82,431,684, which is an average of \$5.08 per acre. In the legislative documents of Sou Carolina for the same year, the cash value real estate, exclusive of town lots, is, all told, set down at only \$10,082,427! This would be of liberty and humanity. about sixty cents per acre. There is no room left, in either case, for the supposition of a typographical error, because, in the legislative uments, as well as in the larger Census Reort, the value of land in the several countie given, and they foot up as above, viz : ten illions and odd in the one case, and eightywo millions in the other! Is not this a most emarkable discrepancy, and does it not call or explanation from the Census Bureau ? But discrepancy is not the worst feature he case. There is evidence of bad faith. At

page 46 of the Abstract, there is a table of real and personal estate in the several States inder two headings, one entitled the "assesse value." and the other the "true, or estimated" value. The assessed value of property, of all lescriptions, of which slaves constitute argest item, in South Carolina, is stated to be \$283,867,709; and the "true, or estimated" value is put down at \$288,257,694, or only about four and a half millions more than the seersed value. Now, we have pointed to the fact above, that there is a discrepancy between the assessed and the estimated value of real estate, equal to about seventy-two millions! It hence evident, that the marshals of South Carolina made the most of their instructions as to "adding the necessary per centage," and that they were determined that the Palmetto State should not be hindmost. But it is un. fortunate that they have not been more con istent, and acted upon some uniform zule. We call upon the present Superintendent of the Census to explain these palpable errors, which are so well calculated to destroy the public confidence in the value of the Census ports. It is a public shame that such false oods should be palmed off upon the people, at the expense of more than a million to the

NUTS FOR NORTHERN WHIGH.

The more moderate Whigs of the South are willing to continue their connection with their Northern brethren, on the condition that the Nebraska bill is to be acquiesced in. They are even willing, in a spirit of noble generosity, to et bygones be bygones, and to receive back into the fold the most rabid of those who have opposed the bill!

The Intelligencer of this city, which stout and ably opposed the passage of the bill, now in favor of acquiescence, while all the moderate and reasonable Southern Whigs are willing to forgive past opposition, on condition of a promise "not to do so any more." The Mobile Advertiser, a leading Whig

paper, has an article on the subject, which has gone the rounds of the Southern Whig Press, and from which we quote some passages: Compromise of 1850 established the doctrine of non-intervention, as understood at the South, as regards the territory to which it specially applied, and to all future acquisitions; and this interpretation is, we think, admitted by the so-called National Whigs who opposed the Nebraska bill. While, then, we do not con-Noneska bill. While, then, we do not consider the mere act of voting against that measure a violation of Whig faith, or a proper test of Whig soundness, we believe the principle it contains is entirely consistent with the Baltimore platform, and eminently just in itself; and as it is now the law of the land, made so by a majority of the Northern vote cast in Co gress, we are opposed to all agitation for re-peal, and cannot consent to engraft any such policy upon our political creed."

* * * * * * * "Indeed, we have already encouraging in dications of a favorable change in the conservative Whig press of the North, whose recent violence has been the source of a great surprise and regret to us, and we have an abiding confidence that the patriotic and national feel ing once so conspicuous in its conductors, will soon resume their accustomed control. It can-not be, that men who stood so nobly by the South and the Union in the great struggle of 1850, will long endure the embrace of reckless South and the Union in the great struggle of 1850, will long endure the embrace of reckless fanatics, and all because of a measure yielding only a just principle to the South, but largely redounding, in its practical effects, to the growth and prosperity of the North. For ourselves, we are satisfied with the platform erected by the National Whig Convention of 1852. The workmanship of able and acco plished Southern statesmen, it furnishes 'scop and verge enough' for our political necessitie and we do not believe any sectional Conver tion can improve upon it. The principles embodies were cordially and unitedly en braced by the Southern Whige, and are juas true, important, and pertinent, to-day, when that platform was adopted."

The New Orleans Bulletin, another Conservative Whig Journal, discourses as follows: "The Union-Conservatism.-It is not long

"The Union—Conservatism.—It is not long since one of our respected New York cotemporaries—the Express—published a very sensible and patriotic article, appealing to the conservative men of the South to right themselves in regard to the Nebraska bill—to throw it off and repudiate it—so that they might stand fair with the old Union men of the North, of 1050 memory—in order that they might be enabled more effectually to fight any Union battle the future might bring forth.

"We do not pretend to give the words of the article—only its general sentiment; and, if we mistake not, the idea was distinctly conveyed that Northern conservatism stood very little

that Northern conservation stood very little chance of rescue, unless Southern conservation put itself rectus in curia upon the Nebraska bill, and assisted, if it did not insist upon, its

count of a practical nonentity, a pointless scheme of a heartless demagogue, an imbedile measure of an ambitious politician—then Northern Union men are not the men we knew these or four years are when the difficulties. three or four years ago, when the difficulties that interposed themselves between us and victory were ten times as great as those they had to encounter. Their fight for the Union was but a simple, bloodless skirmish, compared to the desperate struggle we had to make."

We are sure that Northern doughfaces could not expect better treatment than this; and it it is to be hoped that they will make haste to in the last Legislature. If the latter party repent of their sins and return to the fold of the faithful. All they have to do, is to acquicesce in the Nebraska perfidy as the true principle of the Constitution, and renew their oaths to the Baltimore platform! Could rebels hope for better terms? It is to be understood that Baltimore platforms, Whig and Democratic, are designed by their framers for the protections. Their platform of resolutions prominent. tion of Southern rights; and if the South sees endorses the principle of the Nebraska bill, fit to go beyond those platforms in promoting and would in general seem better adapted to the interests of Slavery, it is well; and it is the the bygone era of 1850, than for modern height of absurdity in Northern men to talk of times. bolting, on that ground. Those who have had the temerity to oppose a measure evidently

eturn to their duty.

The Macon (Alabama) Republican, a bitter name, a free State.

Whig journal, has a singular proposition on the subject of uniting Southern Whigs with

The emigration from China to California the Democracy. The editor speaks in strong appears to be largely on the increase; and we shall not be surprised if the Chinese clarest anguage against the Poortisks bill, as a fished shall predominate in that State in the course apon the South, &c., and districts the proposi-tion of the Democracy to unite with the Whigs. of a few years. If, as is stated, ten thousand In order to test their sincerity, he proposes Mr. were embarking at Hong Kong, at the last ad-Fillmore as the candidate of the coalition for vices, what may we not expect when the exthe Presidency, with a Southern Democrat for Vice President. How would the Silver Grays mand for passage? The swarms which for elish a copartnership with the filibusters and some years past have issued from Ireland and propagandists of Slavery on such terms? In Germany are nothing to what China and Ja addition to the Baltimore Platform, they will pan can throw off. We clip the following only have to swallow Cubs, the slave trade, and the Amazon project. We heartily commend this proposition to those sober conservatives, whose horror of sectionalism constrains them to "conquer their prejudices" in favor

The Laporte (Pa.) Democrat contains a port of the proceedings of a large mass meeting of Democrats, held at Forks of Loyal Shock, Sullivan county, on the 16th of August. Henry E. Shipman presided.

Hon. David Wilmot was called upon, and addressed the assembly in a speech of three hours, and was listened to with the greatest attention. He showed from history and the debates in the Convention which framed the Constitution, that the framers of our Government never intended to recognise Slavery as a ions of Jefferson, Madison, Monroo, Jackson, and many other Democrats of the early days of the Republic, with the present race of party

Democrate, whose principles are to get office. T. J. Ingham presented a series of resolu-tions, and moved their adoption. The followng are among them : "Resolved, That we have no reason to beli

that Gov. Bigler agrees with us in any point connected with the question of Slavery now agitated; we know he recommended the pas-sage of a law allowing slaveholders to carry their slaves through this State; we know he endorses the Fugitive Slave Law, which tramples upon his personal rights; we know his election would be regarded in every part of the Union as a triumph of the allies of Slavery; and as these who are not for us, in this matter, are emphatically against us, we declare Gov. Bigler unworthy of our support.
"Resolved, That inasmuch as Judge Pollock
has declared explicitly that he is in favor of

re-enacting the law which prohibited Slavery in territories north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, and also in favor of the manumission of any slaves illegally held there, he occupies a position so much more just and liberal than Gov. Bigler, that (without entral Committee) we esteem it our duty to give Judge Pollock our full and active support in the

Resolved, That as the Constitution of the United States declares it was made in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, any article in the Constitution which is construed to de-mand laws subversive of these ends is falsely onstrued, and must be understood in such ma tention of the whole instrument.
"Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law le-

galises injustice, produces domestic turmoil, weakens our power for common defence, promotes general discontent, and, while it takes the whole liberty of the fugitive black man, it violently infringes upon our liberties, by for-bidding us to obey some of the most plain and essential portions of the Bible, by demanding our personal assistance in violent, inhuman proceedings, which the laws of our State do demn — enforcing these provisions with fines and imprisonment; and therefore we declare the Fugitive Slave Law uncalled for by the Constitution, and unjust, and demand its re-

Resolved. That we desire the North may be will go as far as our constitutional jurisdiction extends, to make this land truly 'the land of

The question on the passage of the resolutions was taken by a rising vote. The whole assembly voted for the resolutions - not one

The President appointed Thomas J. Ingham. Levi Rogers, and J. P. Taggart, a committee to recommend a suitable candidate for Congress, to be supported at the next election. We observe that a call is out for another neeting of Democrats, so called, at the same

place, on the 30th, "to vindicate the Democratic party from the charge made against it by the Hon. David Wilmot, of being the "Slavery Propagandist Democracy," and of defining the true position of the party on the Slavery ques tion." This will be a remarkable achieve

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

gratified to witness a serious, and, it is to be the South, good must result. If the introduc hoped, an incurable split in the Pro-Slavery tion of free laborers is encouraged, it is well. Democracy of that State. The New York If the slaves are universally employed in me-Tribune states that the division is substantial ly upon the question of admitting Slavery into they will thereby be fitted for freedom, and California, and that the friends of the scheme are the politicians and others from the South, while those of Northern origin are opposed to North, who, it seems, are less prone "to conquer Once get a party based on hostility to Sla-

very, and we will not doubt that in time it these flattering terms: will come up to the noble platform on which the enemies of Slavery, of all shades, are uniting on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It is to be regretted that the intercourse with California cannot be daily and hourly by railroad and telegraph, since the effect of the overwhelming tide of Freedom, which is now sweeping over the North, could not fail to be felt at the November elections on the shores of the Pacific.

The estensible grounds of difference between the parties seems to be a matter of personal preference, as to the candidates for Governor and United States Senator. The Southern men wish to continue Mr. Gwin, a Mississippian, in the Senate, while the Northern wing prefer General Broderick. The Northern section have also nominated Mesers, Latham drawal.

The Southern party charge upon their op ponents hostility to the Administration, and to the Nebraska bill. We fear that this charge is not well grounded, though it seems it is

times.

We think it probable that either the Whige had the temerity to oppose a measure evidently or the Northern wing of the Democracy will designed to promote the spread of the peculiar institution, may thank their stars if they are case, a decided improvement will have been daily reports.

atted to ground the arms of rebellion, and effected. By 1856, we have confident hope that California will be in fact, what she is in

> tension of commerce shall be equal to the de pan can throw off. We clip the following from the San Francisco Evening Journal which brings the latest news from China:

which brings the latest news from China:

"More Chinese.—Captain Folger, of the barque George E. Webster, from Hong Kong reports that there were fifteen ships and barques bound for this port, in ballast and with passengers, at that port. They would bring about 10,000 Chinese. One ship, the B. Horsmugee, had over 2,000 on board. Old ships, sold here some time since for \$4,000 and \$5,000, were sold at that place for \$50,000, and loading with passengers for California."

From the Spartensburg Expres "NEGRO MECHANICS-THE REMEDY."

We find in the Charleston Standard of the We find in the Charleston Standard of the 14th inst. a contribution, backed by an able editorial under the above caption, which dis-cuses the propriety of dispensing with the ser-vices of slave labor in the mechanical arts in order to make room for foreign and Northern white mechanics who are flooding the Southern

The Standard argues therefore, that because "there is within our limits a party who necessarily, from feeling and in practice, must oppose the [slave] institution, we have arrived at a point when the policy of our course may be best determined."

best determined."

"The nucleus of free labor that is slowly forming upon our Southern seaboard may gradually remove the institution to the farther West; and if it is ultimately our purpose to bandon Slavery, it is only necessary to yield to the gentle pressure of the opposition, and a few years, as the forests of the West are open-ed to us, we may possibly wash our hands of the wrongs so liberally charged upon us, and look upon the crimes of other people with the same complacency which lends so ineffable charm to the face of New England."

The Express comments as follows upon the foregoing extract from the Standard: "We have no doubt that Northern and for. eign mechanics, who have read the editorial and the communication referred to, will sustain the views inculcated, and regard the Standard as an advocate for the prohibition of mechanical slave labor—or, at least, willing to 'yield

to the gentle pressure of the opposition."

"We agree with the Standard, that there slave; and hence, within our own limits, a rivalry is forming between free and slave la Carolina journal, especially one published in Charleston, would step forward as a champion for Northern and foreign mechanics, who are more than willing to do injury to slave-owners, and drive from the bench, the anvil, the trowel, and the needle, a species of property which is regarded the most valuable in those depart-ments, and which is the main, if not entire, support of a large number of widows and or-phans throughout the State."

The Express goes on to condemn the suggestion, which by the way is only hinted, of withlrawing negroes from mechanical operations and supposes that the writer must be a North. ern man, or a "Southern man with Northern principles." The Express further quotes from the Standard, as follows:

Finally, the Standard says: "So long as we have houses to build, boats to navigate, lands to clear and cultivate, railroads to construct, and one and a thousand domestic offices for which the present number must expect other sections to come amongst us; and it is right that they should come; and if we expect constituents of our institutions, we must give them slaves, and upon such terms as that it will be their interest to receive them. Without this they will follow their interests—they must follow their interests—and it is but right that they should follow their interests. We have vast domains of vacant territory all around us; we have in our rivers, mines, and forests, illimitable wealth, which we have not the time now to touch upon. We have no right to perpetually seclude this wealth from those whom God has vested with the enterprise to grasp it. To admit them, however, and not admit within our midst an interest in opposition to our institutions, we must give them slaves. Under present circumstances slaves can never be permanently cheaper that they are. The demand for them increases with each accession to our numbers, and we must look for sources of supply, or we must

cies around us. The idea of giving slaves to Northern mechanics, as an inducement to remove South, is

sheer nonsense. We are glad to witness this evidence of the natural and inherent repugnance between free and slave labor. May they never be rec-By the late arrivals from California, we are onciled! and whatever policy be adopted by chanical occupations, it will be better, since prepared to take care of themselves.

The Express dislikes mechanics from the their prejudices" against Slavery than the merchant class. The latter are welcomed in

these flattering terms:

"The intelligent mercantile class, who come among us from the North and settle, are generally valuable acquisitions to society, and every way qualified to sustain 'our institution,' but the mechanics, most of them, are pests to society, dangerous among the slave population, and over ready to form combinations against the interest of the slaveholder, against the laws of the country, and against the reage of the Comthe country, and against the peace of the Commonwealth—yet, these are the characters that the Standard invites to come among us to pressout the mechanical slave labor of the country; and, in order to buy them over, we are told the country than the country that the country is and the country that the country is and the country that the country is t that we must 'give them slaves,' and leave our native mechanics to do the best they can. Tra-ly, 'a prophet is not without honor, save in his

It appears that all the members of Congress from Missouri who voted for the Nebraska bill at the recent session, and who were candidate for re-election, have been successful; while the only member who voted against it has been defeated. The reverse is the case in many

The sudden death of a clever, but poor nd friendless actor, was announced a few days and an expensive monument to his mer ry is now proposed. The golden age, and the age of bronze, and all these ages, are past; and we have now come to the age of oriments and imitative folly.

We have received the prospectus of "The Christian and Literary Miscellany," to be published semi-monthly at Leoni, Jackson county, Michigan, by W. Kent. Among the ples avowed by its editor, we are gratified

Arthur's Home Magazine for Septem ber, an agreeable and instructive visiter, is received. T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia: \$2 per

The abatement of the cholera in New York has induced the authorities to discontinue the

ance again necessary Austrian Court from now oppresses. It w Austrian Cabinet has ating, after the spe Magyar orator and in England, and in possibility of the Er a successful appeal ties over whom the h a precarious sway. Court cannot be igne to be placed upon th

to be placed upon thand the Lombards,

and that its subjects

NO. 40

THE TURKO-RUSSIA

[Special Correspond LE] [The letters of ou

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We select only a fe

these letters .- Edit.

To the Editor of the

what course to purse were the Case has a which, relative to the bian Principalities, jointly directed to the part of the Australia.

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course it is now to of of the dangers likely bordering on Russia, to accomplish his de well as the fear of

of the rising of the r case Austria should the Austrian Cabinet

at limiting Russia to frontiers. Still it he

great services which Hapsburg family in

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be very easily seduced tering prospects held The difficult position just punishment for and cruelty, which to constantly exhibited to alities, and in its dea The sympathy which mans now generally on account of the sig least, much misplaced Vienna hates the libe nubian Principalities condition, by exchange sides, we can disco praise, which would ju in manifesting so fla to unite, at the present mies of the Czar, in o ation. Even if we she deserved the death h out feel indignant at dagger against his be ment had promised A Pasha to cross the D ise. The attack and o took place without the did therefore embarr ministers; still it was r

pears, however, ready excuse of avoiding ac to eause the Russians palities. The London insists upon the nece appears reasonable to of the Thunderer, and cannot be doubted, allied forces should such a step might aw tria, which desires to causing the Russians But even if w Austria is sincere, as importance of attack Crim a, the course reecima very questiqua evident that Austria h ding the Czar to evacu few, who understand strength of Russia a accomplish by force must, however, be ac must, however, be ad trian army invade Wa of Omer Pasha still re in possession of the le to evacuate the Principance of the French But the hesitating Court seems rather

Russians the opportun my of Omer Pasha, wi withstand the immense to attack it. In this st of the London Times imprudent. Nay, it is folly to imagine that the Turks have afforded recourage, but they cannot form wonders; and, wi abilities of Omer Pash he possesses the genius or a Napoleon.

The Hungarians and paring to leave Turkey, refused to participate this to the machination

who is supposed not to a ship of Austria, as he a far as France is conce much cerdiality on the Vienna. The internal condition to attract the attention are at present. The Danish party and the sency of the Duchies of not healed, and will p the present dangers are with which the minist will of the Danish pe ultimately lead to resu

but also of England, wl

The Germans, while appear generally to he viotion that any atte power would fail, unle of France. This opinion bred chiefi, by the adv coompanied the most 1830, have been mad this diffidence of successive contempt in which the German liberal particles a count of the inj amount of the inj amount of the most om managed the most om managed the public at tionary movements of tionary movements of let it be remembered liament, instead of on on measures calculated the revolution and the was not ashamed wit time in discussing me relling about constitution

relling about constitute the most of the most of the most object the great litical experience and of common sense; and the penalty of their or their despised by the persecuted by the persecuted by the persecuted by the part of their or their despised by the persecuted by the persec

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THE TREASCRUSSIAN QUESTION, AND ITS ITS

FIGURESC CONTRIBORS.

[Speink Carrespondent as the National Era-]

[The belower of our correspondent are ample and dalocate, and designed for correlations of the second property of the contribution of the ance to Russian encroachments, is, to say the least, much misplaced. The Imperial Court of bension that Prussia may unite with the Czar, Vienna hates the liberty of the people and free institutions equally as much, and perhaps even more, than does the Czar. Therefore the Danubian Principalities would be in no better

ation. Even if we should admit that Cæsar deserved the death he met with, we cannot but feel indignant at Brutus, for raising the lagger against his benefactor. would appear that the Turkish Government had promised Austria not to permit Omer Pasha to cross the Danube, and that at least Pasha to cross the Danube, and that at least the English Cabinet was aware of this promise. The attack and capture of Guirgero, which took place without the order of Omer Pasha, did therefore embarrass the Sultan and his ministers; still it was resolved to draw the best consequences possible of this fortunate eyent, and to attempt to explain the matter satisfactorily to Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna appeare, however, ready to use this event as an excuse of avoiding accomplishing its promise to eause the Russians to evacuate the Principalities. The London Times, in a late article, insists upon the necessity of the allied forces being sent to the Crimea, instead of advancing to the assistance of Omer Pasha. Hence it Nobrasta-Annas Dill and its authors. I contained, whose friendly relate, and the developed, cere is a drivable that the cannot be doubted, deem it advisable that the cannot be doubted, and not doubted, deem it advisable that the cannot be doubted, and not doubted the cannot be doubted, deem it advisable that the conditions of large fires raging in the value of the doubted, the legal to doubted the cannot be doubted, the legal to doubted the large that the la

to unite, at the present moment, with the ene-mics of the Czar, in order to cause his humili-

KIEL, HOLSTEIN, July 31, 1854.

The internal condition of Denmark begins to attract the attention of the neighboring States, and it is scarcely probable that the affairs of that kingdom can long remain as they are at present. The division between the Danish party and the friends of the independency of the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswig is not healed, and will probably never be; but the present dangers arise from the contempt with which the ministers treat the manifest will of the Danish people, and which must ultimately lead to results which the ministers themselves will have the most reason to deplore.

DIOGENES.

The Germans, while longing for freedom, appear generally to have arrived at the conviction that any attempt at enfranchising themselves from the oppression of princely power would fail, unless seconded by the aid of France. This opinion seems to have been bred chieff, by the adverse fortune which has accompanied the most of the revolutionary attempt, which, since the French revolution of 1830, have been made in Germany: though

condition, by exchanging the protection of the Hapsburgs for that of the Romanoffs. Besides, we can discover no motive worthy of praise, which would justify the Austrian Court in manifesting so flagrant an ingratitude as to unite, at the present moment, with the enemies of the Carr in order to cause his hypoilism.

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IN THE WEST. The following letter is from a true and

honest man: HENDERSON, KNOX COUNTY, ILL., August 22, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era: appears reasonable to suppose that the editors of the Thunderer, and perhaps Lord Aberdeen himself, whose friendly relations to the Times cannot be doubted, deem it advisable that the

New York Politics.—Judge Greene C. Bronson has yielded to the importunities of the "Hard Shell" committee to become the candidate of that party for the Gubernatorial chair of the Empire State.

It is yet uncertain whether Governor Seymour will consent to a re-nomination by the "Softa" The Whigs will have a candidate, the Free Soil party one, and the Maine Liquor Law men are also waiting the signs of the times, to see whether it is worth while to start a candidate. Thus there may be five candidates in the field for the November election.

The Commercial Advertiser considers the nomination of Judge Bronson as an evidence of the aarnest and irreconcilable hostility of his party to the Administration.

the state of things there. Here is a specimen:

"In this village we see some fifty Daily Tribunes sold daily, while we have not seen a single paper friendly to the South, such as The Herald, National Democrat, and Washington Union, since we have been here. There is in town a runaway slave of ex-President Tyler's, who was his servant, and left him at the springs. It would take a company of soldiers to take him. Thomas H. Benton and W. H. Seward are the popular men for the Presidency, while the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and no more Slaver Territory, is the platform."

citizen of Kansas pretty soon.

As matters have now turned, I think the North will be perfectly justified in carrying the "war into Africa," as above indicated, and will not properly assert her undoubted rights, if she fails thus to retaliate upon or punish those Southern propagandists.

Yours, for true Democracy,

J. D.

THE LEAVEN OF SLAVERY IN THE FREE STATES.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the National Era, dated Illinois, August 1, 1854: "The Whigs that have come here from Kentucky and other slave States have done what the citizens of a slave State would not allow a Northern man to do—that is, they have brought their principles with them, and intend

choicest blessings that had been conferred upon the human family, (meaning, I suppose, the slaveholders,) and ought to be perpetuated forever; and that any Bible that did not so teach, did not speak the will of God, and ought to be consigned to the flames. And in order to carry out the views set forth by Mr. Anderson, there were several meetings held in Marion county, to mob and drive off the Northern Methodists, for preaching the doctrines of their Bible, and did drive them off. If they did not leave this county, they were deterred from

We learn that this indefatigable explorer left Washington a few days ago, to embark from New York in the steamer for California, with the view of landing at San Francisco, and proceeding thence to Sierra Nevada, to fix astronomically the position of the Pass which he discovered in that mountain during his expedidion of last winter. The results of that expedidion were published in this paper, as drawn up by the explorer himself, and great stress was laid upon the discovery of this Pass, as being excellent in itself, and north of the Walker and the Tejon Passes, and therefore more in the straight line from St. Louis to San Francisco, and opening directly into the rich San Joaquin Valley, near the southern gold mines. Col. Fremont judged that Pass to be about latitude 37; but the importance which he attaches to it as a point in the central route to the Pacific ocean, induces him to go to it again, to fix its position with a precision which the exhausted condition of his party and resources did not admit of when he went through it. We also learn this expedition, like his two last ones, has no connection with the Government surveys, and receives no aid from the survey appropriations.—National Intelligencer.

The Washington Union says that the Ad-

The Washington Union says that the Administration party has been defeated in Iowa, on the Bank question? We rather think that if they had succeeded, the Union would have held that they were successful on the Nebraska question. What this Bank question was, we do not know, as we never heard of it until since the election. Probably it had reference to the Bank which issued the Nebraska Bill.

Boston Commonwealth.

AN ELOQUENT AND MANLY LETTER.

Towanda, June 29, 1854.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 27th has just to be with you on the 5th proximo, and ruise my feeble voice in an earnest appeal to your citizens to united action in defence of our free institutions of Government. I am under an engagement to address the citizens of Tioga county, on the subject of the Nebraska outrage, on the 4th, and shall go from there to Potter county.

A New Paper at Washington.—We have been favored with a copy of the prospectus of the American Organ, a daily and weekly paper, to be published in Washington City, D. C., by an association of Native Americans. It is stated that a cask capital, amply sufficient to commence and to centinue the enterprise, has been subscribed and secured to be advanced, by a number of wealthy and influential gentlemen.

The promise is made to advocate such measures as will tend to "perpetuate our freedom.

the 4th, and shall go from there to Potter county.

I rejoice that you are to have with you so able and zealous a champion of freedom as Mr. Greeley. In making the disputes of party subordinate to the interests of freedom and humanity, he has nobly fitted himself to render the most eminent service to his country in this crisis. The people must come up to the like high and patriotic elevation of purpose, or there is no hope for our country's liberties. The policy of slavery cannot be mistaken—indeed, it is boldly proclaimed. The recent high-handed outrage is but the precursor of a series of measures, designed to give the slave oligarchy absolute domination, to crush out forever the policy and principles of freedom in this Government, and to establish on the American continent the most powerful and mighty slave empire known in the history of the world. Submission—acquiescence in the policy of slavery—in the most eminent the most powerful and mighty slave empire known in the history of the world. Submission—acquiescence in the policy of slavery—in the most eminent the most powerful and mighty slave empire known in the history of the world. Submission—acquiescence in the policy of slavery—in the most eminent the constitution of th

pire known in the history of the world. Submission—acquiescence in the policy of slavery—
is fatal; and he who preaches it, preaches
treason to liberty. Acquiescence in the legisdation of 1850, emboldened slavery to invade in
1854 the guarantied rights of freedom in Kansas and Nobraeka; and to-day, slavery looks
forward with exulting confidence to the acquisition of Cuba—the absorption of more Mexican States—the re-establishment of Slavery in
St. Domingo—the revival of the foreign slave
trade—and to an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Brazil, for the protection and aggrandizement of slavery, and to enable it to
defy the public opinion and power of the world.
In proof of all this, I have but to point to the
proceedings in Congress, and to the leading proceedings in Congress, and to the leading public journals of the South. In this vast programme of slavery, where do the submissionists of today represents a make a standard to the submissionists of today represents a make a standard to the submissionists. ists of to-day prepare to make a stand? It must be made now—to-day. The freemen of the Republic, thank God, have still left in their hands a peaceful and constitutional remedy, if they will use it wisely and firmly—the ballotbox. The power and designs of slavery must be checked, and the original policy of the Gov-ernment on this subject restored. To this end, we must lay aside—postpone for a time—the strifes of party over minor points of controvert-ed policy, and unite in this great work of preserving our free institutions from impending

lestruction.

The first blow must be aimed for the overthrow of the present National Administra-tion—the mere tool and puppet of the Slave Power. Through the competing influence of its patronage upon the People's Representa-tives, freedom has been betrayed. It must be overwhelmed at every point with ignominious defeat. We cannot shorten its constitutional term of office, but we must strike down its allies in every State, district, and county. It must have no props in the State, upon which to lean, for the support of its iniquitous policy. No man should be elected to responsible office. Governor, member of Congress Representations of the Russian Admiral! What an opportunity for fame the commander of that British steamer let go by! Governor, member of Congress, Representa-tive—whose relations of friendship and alliance

with the National Administration are open to suspicion. We must accept of nothing in the candidates presented for our suffrages, short of undisguised hostility to the ultra Pro-Slavery Power at Washington. Anything short of this is folly, idle triffing, shilly-shally non-sense, and designed in the end to lead the sense, and designed in the end to lead the people, step by step, into acquiescence in the pretend to condemn the recent legislation of Congress, and yet hold himself in party alliance with the present Administration. He cannot be trusted; and so sure as he is trusted, so sure will the people and their rights carried. ance with the present Administration. He cannot be trusted; and so sure as he is trusted, so sure will the people and their rights again be betrayed. The man who will not face, in open and manly resistance, the aggressions of the Slave Power to-day, cannot be relied upon to do so on the occasion of a future provocation. He is hopelessly rotten—unsound to the core, and will sacrifice his country's highest interest ing been appointed. The Anti-Electionists or

and will sacrifice his country's highest interest

Slavery is deaf to the voice of our remonstrance. In vain we point to the history of the country—in vain we invoke the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and their compatriots, in defence of the early policy and settled maxims of the Government—in vain we appeal to the eternal principles of justice and right—all, all are unheeded, unavailing. In the absorbing selfishness of a great interest, slavery pushes furward in its barbarous and destructive policy; subverting every principle The lands of the same selfishness of a great interest, slavery pushes furward in its barbarous and destructive policy; subverting every principle Trancisco in eighty days from Hong Kong. She slavery pushes diward in its barbarous and destructive policy; subverting every principle that gave life, vigor, and success, to our Revolutionary struggle, and defeating all the great ends for which the Government was established. It has broken down the highest precedents of constitutional law, in opening to its ingress the Territories of the nation. To-day, slavery is prostituting the holiest functions of

do for which the Government was established. It has broken down the highest precedents of constitutional law, in opening to its ingress the Territories of the nation. Choose of the Constitution of the most valuable passes and the present writing, it is insidually the constitution designed that the immediate Representatives of the people should be the especial of the people shoul

Espartero, now at the head of the

A NEW PAPER AT WASHINGTON .- We have

ures as will tend to "perpetuate our freedom, and protect our native rights." The prospec-

tus also says:

"No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be, to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of any of the States. So far as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, shall be maintained. We hold that the Institution of Slavery belongs exclusively to those States in which it exists. Each of the States, for itself, has the sole and exclusive right those States in which it exists. Each of the States, for itself, has the sole and exclusive right to determine whether or not Stavery shall exist within its borders. We shall therefore oppose all agitation of the question of Stavery, either in Congress or out of it.

"The American Organ will advocate the free and untrammelled exercise of the rights of conscience, on all questions connected with religious faith, but it will, by all fair and respectful arguments, oppose foreign domination over

ful arguments, oppose foreign domination over American citizens, from whatever quarter it may approach, and as well in matters ecclesi-

astical as in matters political.

"The daily paper will be published every afternoon, (except Sundays,) and delivered to subscribers at 10 cents per week, or mailed to subscribers at \$5 per year, payable in advance.

"The weekly paper will be published every Monday morning at \$2 per year to single sub-Monday morning, at \$2 per year to single sub-soribers, payable in advance. Clubs of ten or more will be furnished at \$1.50 each per year, (if sent to any one post office,) payable in ad-French S. Evans, Esq., is the agent of the

Association, at Washington City, D. C.

Astor, Josiah Perham, Horace Greeley, P. T. Barnum, William H. Borroughs of the Irving, and Coleman & Steteon of the Astor House, have purchased the row of brick buildings facing the Bowling Green, and looking up Broadway. They will demolish these buildings, and erect upon their site a fine hotel of brown sandstone. This hotel is intended solely for the ored people of the United States. It will be

The London Times gives an interesting account of the recent narrow escape of the Russian Czar from capture by an English steamer. A little steamer put out from Cronstadt to capture an English yacht, but was driven off

The steamer George Law arrived at New York, August 25th, with San Francisco dates to the 1st, and three hundred passengers, and about \$1,200,000 in gold.

those opposed to the immediate election of a United States Senator, nominated Gen. J. W.

Francisco in eighty days from Hong Kong. She started with 500 Chinese passengers, of whom started with 500 Chinese passengers, of whom one hundred died on the passage.

Business continued very dull, and prices generally had further receded.

Accounts from the mining districts generally are favorable. The old experienced miners employ the green hands, that are constantly arriving, to dig for them by the month, paying them from \$75 to \$150, according to their ability to work

Turkish subjects.

The King of Saxony had his skull fractured on the 9th instant, and died in half an hour afterwards, by being thrown from his carriage near Ionspruck. Prince John, his brother, has a seended the throne.

Madrid was quiet. The people had forcibly prevented the Queen-mother Christina from leaving Spain, and demanded her trial by the Cortes, which the Ministry have agreed to.

In the British Parliament, Mr. Hume had called the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking still more energetic measures for the suppression of the Cuban slave trade, stating that he was sure Gen. Espartero would give his best assistance to carry out the project. Lord John Russell said he believed that strong efforts were making by the Spanish authorities, and he thought those efforts would be now increased. He promised that the British Government would keep a watchful eye on the subject.

The King of Saxony had his skull fractured on the 9th instant, and died in half an hour John A. Dix will go to Europe about the 1st of September, and intimates that his object in going is to avoid participation in the casuing election. But it is said the truth is, that Mr. Dix's family went out last August, and are now in Italy, where he goes to join them.

It seems that a wrong impression has obtained in regard to the physical condition of Mr. N. P. Willis. In the Home Journal he says: "I am in some danger of recovery, I believe, (here and there a doctor thinking it not impossible.")

DEATHS.

At her late residence in East Fallowfield township, Chester county, on the 28th ult., of dysentery, Lyrua Harlan, daughter of John and Lydis Mann, aged about 68 years.

Also, at her late residence in the same township, his sister, Abigatl Walton, on the 11th inst., of dysentery, aged about 64 years.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Espartero, now at the head of the Spanish Government, is said to be the son of a cart maker.

Capt. Msrryatt's daughter is about to appear before the public as a novelist. Her first work, in three volumes, is entitled "Temper."

Bulwer is completing a new novel, the scenes of which are to be laid partly in France and partly in England.

For the National Era. TO A POET. BY M. HEMPSTEAD. In my solitude's deep quiet, From life's din apart, I have felt thy words like tear drops

Poet sister, thou hast earned thee, From the world, a name; Mine is yet unwreathed, unwritten On the scroll of fame! Yot I am not all defrauded

Of the poet's lot; Mine its yearnings, hopes, and sorrows, And I murmur not. Not for varied gifts of genius Which have made thee shine.

But because of thy life's music. I have felt a tone, From its veriest heart-chord riven, And it needeth none to tell me

Turns my soul to thine ;

Thou art desolate! Sorrow, nerved and single-handed On the field of life, Struggling with a soul too human, In the desperate strife!

Woman's heart is read of woman-

THE BUTTERFLY PLANT-(Oncidium Papilo.)—A fine specimen of this singular and beautiful plant can now be seen at the National Greenhouses, (Botanical Garden,) Washington. It was brought from the Island of St. Thomas by the Rev. Mr. Fisk, chaplain on board the . S. frigate Raritan, during her last cruise, together with many species of Air, and other nteresting plants, from the various countries visited by that ship. A beautiful specimen of the Bird Flower (Stanhopéa Oculata) may also be seen at this place.

Slavery is upheld by those who do not own slaves. The slave-owners are too few in number to uphold anything. It is the "poor white folk" who form the bulwark of the peculiar institution—an institution that gives them such encouragement as is indicated in leased to colored men, and none but colored men and women will be allowed to board there. the following advertisement in the Charleston Courier:

"House Carpenter for Sale.—For sale, a finished House Carpenter, a perfect workman, tall and likely, about twenty-six years of age, sound and healthy. Address, Dr. W. A. Berry, Wilmington, N. C."

CORRECTION.-In an article headed "Pro gress of our Cause in Ohio," published in the National Era of the 10th of August, the writer requests us to say that the vote of his township should have been 200, instead of 1,200 and in the closing paragraph, which reads "If * * * the South, or some other portions of it, should conclude to leave the Union,2 &c., the word "other" should be omitted.

Major Richardson has been nominated for re-election to Congress in Illinois. He deserves this honor, if an intolerant Pro-Slavery spirit be a thing of merit in that free State.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod Ohio and the adjacent States has passed a resolution not to admit to church membership any person belonging to secret societies.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamer Orizaba fr

FREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS OF PENN. PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYL. For Governor—David Potts.

Supreme Judge-William M. Stephen For Canal Commissioner-George R. Riddle.

A wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lunga. We refer to "Dr. Cartis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health—as an evidence of which, he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling, constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the wrial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and sub-jected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is fer sale at all the Druggists throughout the country. New York Dutchman, January 14. See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in anher column of this paper.

ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED DR. MeLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. What they think of them? Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint, sick headache, and dyspepsia, that they have ever used. Read the following from one

of our most respectable citizens: NEW YORK, August 3, 1852. New York, August 3, 1852. I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies, came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant, to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. McLane's Pills, that they would effectually cure me. W. W. PHILIPS,

No. 2 Columbia Place.
P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. Mo Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

The Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but, Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

RGLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, CINCINNAT Chartered 1845. Total number 1of Matriculant 1,865. Session of (1863-'54—Matriculants, 29

Chartered 1815. Total number for Matriculants, 1,305. Session of 1853-554-Matriculants, 202; Graduates, 126.

PROFESSORSHIPS.—Anatomy, W. Sherwood, M. D.; Chemistry, etc., J. W. Hoyt, M. D.; Materia Medica and Medical Botany, C. H. Cleaveland, M. D.; Physiology, Institutes and Therapeutics, J. R. Buohanan, M. D.; Medical Practice and Pathology, R. S. Newton, M. D.; Surgery, Z. Freeman, M. D.; Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children, J. King, M. D.; Clinical Lecturers, Professors Nowton and Freeman; Demonstrator of Anatomy, H. A. Warriner, M. D.

The nuxt session of the Institute will commence on Monday, the 16th of October, and continue sixteen weeks, terminating on the 3d of February, 1855. The Spring Session will commence on the 12th of February, and terminate on the 19th of May. Gratuitous preliminary lectures will be given from the 1st to the 16th of October. Clinical Instruction will be given remained to a week, in the Clinical Amphitheatre. The fee of \$25, paid on Matriculation, secures admission to all the lectures of the Institute, including the Anatomical Bell and Clinical Department, by a recent discovery, has been rendered peculiarly attractive, and important improvements in Medical Practice, Materia Medica, and Physiology, are embraced in the course. Boarding is obtained at from \$250 to \$3 per week. Students, on arriving in the city, will call at the office of Prof. R. S. Newton, on Seventh street, between Vine and Race.

Aug. 31.

J. B. BUCHANAN, M. D., Dean.

A GREAT BOOK BY A GREAT AUTHOR THE PILGRIMS OF WALSINGHAM. A Romance of the Middle Ages.

From the accomplished pen of AGNES STRICKLAND. Large 12mo. Pp. 400. Price \$1. THE Publishers invite the attention of the public to this, one of the grandest literary performances of our time. Apart from its superior merit, the work itself is one of marked originality. Few healt is the broad range of median fatios will in

Large Them. Private Heatman of the public was a second of the public was a

Fifth Annual Session.

THE next course of lectures in this Institution will commence on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1854, and con-tinue 23 weeks, (five months and a half) closing on Saturday, March 12, 1855.

FACULTY.
David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ann Prestor, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
Edwin Fassell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

of Women and Children.
K. G. Thomes, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
William Elder, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

prudence.
- Almira L. Fowler, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Chemistry.

For further information, or for copies of the Fifth Annual Announcement, application may be made to the Dean of the Faculty.

DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D., Aug. 31.

No. 229 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Extraordinary Success Of the Splendid Romance of American Life, FASHION AND FAMINE. BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

"Alas, that woman's love should oling
To hearts that never feel its worth,
As prairle roses oreop and fling
Their richest bloom upon the heath."

Their richest bloom upon the heath."

THIS remarkable volume is fast attaining a popularity quite as extended as any other American book. Critics overywhere are unanimous in bestowing upon it the heartiest praise, and the publishers are continually receiving private testimentals, which express the greatest admiration for it. As a book of power, of strong, substantial, and varied interest; as a thoroughly-real picture of modern life and society, in all its phases, grades, and contrasts; as a story of the heart, and all its capacities for sorrow and suffering, and all its powers for right and wrong; as a book of the world, where human nature is delineated in its vices and its virtues, its follies and its wisdom—this volume has no equal. The richness and finish of the style, and the pleasing faithfulness of many of our local scenes, added to the strong individuality which presents each character, gives to the book a peculiar charm.

We subjoin a few brief extracts from the man-

We subjoin a few brief extracts from the many This volume has no equal .- Waterbury Journal. The story is intensely interesting.—Phil Ledger.
Norival in American Literature.—Peterson's Mag.

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The moral a pure and healthy one .- N. Y. Evan A deeply interesting work .- Home Journal. A natural and touching story -N. Y. Tribune. Full of life and spirit .- N. B. Mercury. A powerful novel .- Penn. Inquirer

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For sale by every Bookseller in the United State
and British America.

Aug. 31—3t THE COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY

ASSCIATION.
Organized for the Encouragement and General Dif-

WASHING

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN AN EMIGRANT, LEARN-

some location in this country for my future residence. I find, as I anticipated, elavery indulged and practiced in many States of the Union, and I have no desire to locate among slaves. I will thank you, sir, to loan me the Constitution of the United States for examination, before I take

the original Constitution, and amendments af-terwards adopted as a part of the Constitution. Emigrant. I thank you, sir. I will examine and return it.

He goes out. Afterwards, and on another day, he return with the book. Emigrant. Mr. -, 1 am not able to discover where any of your people obtain authority to hold men in bondage. I have carefully examined the Constitution and amendments you were so kind as to loan me, and I find

you were so kind as to loan me, and I find nothing that appears to have any bearing favorable to slavery; but, on the contrary, everything seems made to protect liberty.

American. But, sir, when this Constitution was adopted by the States, they were independent each of the other with regard to their internal police, and most of them indulged slavery; and the Constitution was agreed upon by the several States, to unite their strength to defend, regulate, and control, those matters and those phases of interest common to all the States, and not to other matters.

Emigrant. But was not liberty—personal liberty—common to the inhabitants of all the States? It seems the people thought so when they adopted the Constitution; for they took care to insert the provision that "no person should be deprived of his liberty, but by due process of law;" and your people must have invented a new kind of slavery, if their slavery is by due process of law, or by any law whatever. In ordinary slavery, there is no process of law about it, but the strong arm and the use of the lash.

of the lash.

American. There is one paragraph of the Constitution that has been construed in sup-

constitution that has been construed in support of slavery.

Emigrant. What paragraph, pray, sir?

American. That which treats of persons
held to service or labor in one State, escaping
to another. Under that, an act passed in 1850,
called the Fugitive Slave Act, providing for
the compulsive return of such fugitives into
slavery by the United States Marshal. Emigrant. And has any court ever been found to treat that law as of any force? American. Single commissioners, a certain class of home-made judges, and some real judges, have so decided, and sent the victims into interminable bondage.

Emigrant. I should not have expected that

Emigrant. I should not have expected that men sworn to support that Constitution would have passed such a law, or, when enacted, treated it as of any validity. I carefully examined that paragraph, and I discover no power given to Congress to legislate upon that subject at all. It appears to be an undertaking on the part of each State, what they will do in case of such fugitives. But it has no connection with any clause clothing Congress with power. It appears to be a judicious provision for the recaption of apprentices bound to service, and convicts condemned to labor for a given period, who escape. They are held to labor by the laws. But there is nothing in that paragraph of the Constitution that describes any part of the character of a slave. To call him a person, appears an odd use of language; for that force, whatever it be, that makes him a slave, makes him a dumb chattel. Nothing is or can be due from him. He can owe nothing. He, and all he seems to have, belong to his owner. and all he seems to have, belong to his owner.
To construe a sentence which clearly describes a person, a sentient being, capable of contracting debts, in a legal sense owing service or labor-to construe this to mean a dumb chat-tel, must be a strange perversion of the English

the United States, the dernier resort in all liti-gated questions under the Constitution and laws of the United States, have decided that slaves are comprised in that paragraph of the

Emigrant. Was that decision, or anything suggesting a power in the court to making such ion, in the Constitution when the people

American. I do not know as there was; but it is said that the framers of the Constitution that is, the members of the Constitution—
that is, the members of the Convention that
sent forth the Constitution to be voted upon,
and adopted or rejected, by the people—understood that the paragraph in question would be
construed to mean slaves.

Emigrant. Do you mean, sir, that the people
were so duped, as, when voting to adopt a
written Constitution in plain prequireced lar-

to liberty, they were voting one-sixth of the in-

to liberty, they were voting one-sixth of the inhabitants out from the panoply of this liberty?
And can it be supposed that those who made
the draft, and sent it out to the people, intended to use terms thus to dupe the people?

American. I would not suppose any such bad
intention. Many of the members were patriots of the Revolution—honest men. Undoubtedly the majority of them intended what was
written, according to the natural signification
of the terms used.

Emigrant. How do you suppose the people
understood it, when they voted to adopt it?

American. I suppose they understood what
was written for them to vote upon, in its plain,
natural sense.

Emigrant. What would be the effect of a

decision of the Supreme Court, that the paragraph above referred to includes slaves—would such a decision be considered binding, as if it was so written in the Constitution? was so written in the Constitution?

American. I cannot say as to that. Such, however, would be urged, as its necessary effect. Surely, the judge who should make such a decision would be apt to treat it as settling

Emigrant. If those judges are candid, hones

men, would not their eyes and ears be open to eee and hear the truth, though that truth should show them to have erred?

American. They are all honest men, to be sure; but circumstances frequently create a strong prejudice. We hardly deem it dishon-

own interest—we term it prejudice.

Emigrant. What circumstance would lead to a suspicion of any such leaning or preju-

American. Nothing, perhaps, worth naming, hough a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court belong to slave States, and generally have done, and are chiefly slaveholders. That

Emigrant. Would not this be a method of amending or altering the Constitution, without the action of the People upon it, as provided in the Constitution itself. I see not why, if the Supreme Court, by their decision, can make persons, in the above-cited paragraph, mean slaves, they may not, by another decision, make the word liberty in the preamble mean slavery, and thereby wholly change the object of the Constitution—and so, step by step, alter the whole.

forced back into slavery, as you say they now are?

American. Oh, no. The slaves would escape from slave territory into freedom, as thick as wild geese fly from a cold northern winter. The slaveholders understand this perfectly well; but they threaten for effect, meaning that those they would intimidate, will heed their threatenings as a reality.

Emigrant. But, sir, do the people appoint the judges of the Supreme Court?

American. Not directly. The people choose the President, and he designates and nominates the men who are to be judges. But they exercise their tact at the beginning. They dietate the choice of the President, in the way above mentioned, and that almost secures to them every other object.

Emigrant. Where do the emigrants from Europe generally locate themselves?

American. Not in the slave, but in the free States.

Emigrant. When they locate then

Emigrant. When they locate themselves in the free States, are they then free from the aggressions of slavery, and free from liability to be taxed for the support of slavery?

American. In such cases, they, like our native citizens, share the protection of Government, such as it is, and alike must bear their portions of the burdens. Our revenues chiefly arise from duties on imported merchandise, but Congress may lay a direct tax, in which case they would have to pay their portion, like native citizens.

Emigrant. Are such emigrants liable in any way to be forced into the cruel business of carrying back these fugitives into bondage?

American. Yes; the same Fugitive Slave Act that makes provision for forcing such fugitives back into slavery, also provides that the mar-shal may call to his aid any of the citizens, and they must obey him under heavy penalty.

Emigrant. And may I understand you say that the expenses of these proceedings are to be paid out of the United States Treasury?

to be paid out of the United States Treasury?

American. Not of course; but on affidavit showing danger of a resoue, the cost of the marshal and the people he employs to assist him are paid from the United States Treasury.

Emigrant. I did not expect to learn just such a state of things; but your candor, with your knowledge of facts, forbids my discrediting you at all. It appears to me your Government should not be called Republican, merely. Would not a more suitable title be a Republican Monarchy, or a Monarchical Republic? Would not this more truly express the character of your Government?

Would not this live ter of your Government?

I think, sir, I shall take my baggage and embark in the next steamer for Europe.

MENTOR SCRIBE.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT-PROPOSITION FOR ITS REPEAL.

In the Senate of the United States, on Monday, July 31, 1854, Mr. Seward. as instructed by the Committee on Pensions, reported back the House bill for the relief of Betsy Nash, with an amendment. He stated that she was s poor and aged woman, and that the bill appropriated a small amount, of which she had been sixteen years in pursuit. It was half pay for the services of her husband, who had served in the war of 1812, and died of wounds received therein.

Mr. Adams moved to amend this bill, b adding, as additional sections, a bill for the relief of Mrs. Batchelder, whose husband had lost his life in Boston, during the riots consequent upon the arrest and return to slavery of the alleged fugitive, Burns.

The Chair (Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania presiding) decided, in response to an inquiry from

opened "the whole slavery agitation, from beginning to end," and moved the postponement of the entire subject; which was decided in the

negative—16 to 36.

The report in the case of the widow Nash was read, at the request of Mr. Foote; when, upon the call of Mr. Sumner, the views of Messrs. Jones of lows, Clay of Alabams, and Poucey of Connecticut, in favor of the Batchelder pension, were read; and also the views of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Seward in opposition

ter and attitude of the bill before the Senate, and was followed by other Senators, among

tained by precedents—by many precedents—by some which have been reported during this session, one, at least, by one of the members of outh, either of an ignorant or willful mierep-centation of the action of the Senate upon ris subject——
The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. Cooper

in the chair.) The Senator is not in order.

Mr. SUMNER. Mr President—
Mr. CLAY. I do not yield the floor, Mr.

President.

Mr. SUMNER. I rise to a question of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is certainly out of order. A protracted debate here followed; and when the question was finally taken upon Mr. Adams's amendment, it was adopted by the

following vote: following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bayard,
Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Case,
Clay, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of
Iowa, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee,
Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt,
Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomeon of New Jorsey, Toombs, Toucey, and Weller—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Bright, Chase, Cooper, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Rockwell, Seward,
Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Wade,
and Walker—14.

Mr. SUMNER. I beg leave now to offer

Provided, That the act of Congress, approved September 18, 1850, for the surrender of fugitives from service or labor, be, and the same a hereby, repealed.

der. Is that amendment in order?
The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. COOPER.)
The Chair believes it is not.
Mr. SUMNER. It is clearly in order, particularly after what the Senate has done to-day in connecting these two bills together.
SEVERAL SENATORS. The question is not departable. Mr. MALLORY. I will ask the Senator

indulge me for a moment.

Mr. SUMNER. Certainly.

Mr. MALLORY. I was not present when

the question was taken on the amendment of the honorable Senator from Mississippi. I was accidentally absent, and I ask the consent of the ienate to have my vote recorded in the affirm-

asks unanimous consent to record his vote in favor of the amendment on which the question has just been taken. Is there objection? [None.] The motion will be received.

Mr. SUMNER. Do I understand the Chair

Mr. SUMNER. Do I understand the Chair as ruling that my amendment is out of order? The PRESIDING OFFICER. He does. The amendment is not in order, in the opinion of the Chair.

Mr. WALKER Why?

Mr. TOOMBS. Is there not yet an amendment proposed by the committee to the original bill? Was that passed on?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proposing to rest amendment to the amendment, proposing to rest.

case came up. Now, I want to know if the first amendment has been acted upon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yea, sir; it was adopted. Do I understand the Senator from Massachusetts that he desired to take an appeal?

Mr. SUMNER. I do not presume to take an appeal from the decision of the Chair, though I do respectfully submit to the Chair, though I do respectfully submit to the Chair that, according to the practice of the Senate, an amendment like that now proposed, to a now section of a pending bill, is not out of order; and I submit, further, that the proposition which I now make, for the repeal of the Fugitive Act, is entirely germane to that on which the Senate has just voted. In coupling the Batchelder bill with the other, the Senate itself has prepared the way for my proposition.

Mr. SUMNER. Is that motion in order?

Mr. DORRIS. I think I can inform my friend from Indiana how the matter stands. The Senator from Massachusetts proposed to introduce a bill, on notice given. I raised the question that it could not be introduced, without cleave of the Senate, if there was objection.

Mr. SUMNER. Do I understand the Senator from Massachusetts. The question is on the appeal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. From that the cleave of the Senator from Massachusetts. The question is on the appeal on the table. That is a motion which is not debatable.

Mr. SUMNER. Precisely.

Mr. NORRIS. The think I can inform my friend from Indiana how the matter stands. The Senator from Massachusetts and the question from Massachusetts and the general the question of the Chair that decision of the Chair that a suppeal is taken by the Senator from Massachusetts. The question is introduce the bill.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator from Massachusetts to introduce the bill.

Mr. NORRIS. The vertical the senator from Massachusetts proposed to introduce the bill.

Mr. NORRIS

because it is an amendment to an amendment, but generally. As far as that is concerned, it would be in order; but it is en the ground that the Senator from Massachusetts—

Mr. SUMNER. Do I understand that the

mitted is out of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SUMNER. Inasmuch as it relates to a matter of public legislation, and not to a private claim, I do not understand the ground of the on of the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion

is to amend the bill which is now pending, by a proposition to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. The Chair does not consider that a proposition within the rules, nor a proposition to amend under the parliamentary law. It is not a proposition germane, as it seems to me, to the bill that is now under consideration. It is not ad-

Mr. SUMNER. The Senate has already de Mr. SLIDELL. I rise to a question of order

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has appealed, as I understand.

SEVERAL SENATORS. He has not.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Then nothing before the Senate on that point. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The ques

tion now is upon ordering the amendment to be engrossed; and the bill, as amended, to be read a third time.

Mr. SUMNER called for the yeas and nays, and they were taken, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bayard,
Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass,

Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucar, and Weller. Toucey, and Weller—37.
NAYS—Messrs. Bright, Chase, Fessenden
Fish, Foot, Gillette, Rockwell, Seward, Stuart

Sumper, Wade, and Walker—12.

* * * * * *

Mr. SUMNER. In pursuance of notice, sk leave to introduce a bill, which I now send

Mr. STUART. Is that in order?
Mr. SUMNER. Why not?
Mr. BENJAMIN. There is a pending mo tion of the Senator from Michigan, to take up the River and Harbor bill. The PRESIDING OFFICER. That motion

was not entertained, because the Senator from Massachusetts had and has the floor. Mr. STUART. I make the motion now.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair

thicks it is in order to give the notice.

Mr. SUMNER. Notice has been given, and I now, in pursuance of notice, introduce the bill. The question is on its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first reading of a bill. reading of a bill.

Mr. NORRIS. I rise to a question of order. Mr. SUMNER. I believe I have the floor. Mr. NORRIS. But I rise to a question of

order. I submit that that is not the question.

The Senator from Massachusetts has given noready been decided by the Chair. tice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill. He now asks that leave. If there be bill. He now asks that leave. If there be objection, the question must be decided by the Senate, whether he shall have leave or not. order, when it actually is, it was the fault of Objection is made, and the bill cannot be read.

Mr. SUMNER. Very well; the first question, then, is on granting leave, and the title of the bill will be read.

The chark when it actually is, it was the fault of the Chair, and it would not have been in order for the Senator from Louisiana to make the motion which he did make, while the Senator from Massachusetts was on the floor. But of the bill will be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (to the Secre-

tary.) Read the title.
The Secretary read it, as follows: "A bill to repeal the act of Congress approved September 18, 1850, for the surrender of fugitives from service or labor."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The questions of the surrender of the

tion is on granting leave to introduce the bill.

Mr. SUMNER. And I have the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sena-The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts is entitled to the floor.

Mr. SUMNER. I shall not occupy much time; nor shall I debate the bill. Some time ago, Mr. President, after the presentation of the mamorial from Boston, signed by twenty-nine hundred citizens, without distinction of party, I gave notice that I should, at some day thereafter, ask leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act. Desirous, however, not to proceed in that matter prematurely, I awaited the action of the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the memorial, and others of a similar character, referred. At length, an adverse report was made, and accepted by the Senate. From the time of that report down to this moment, I have sought an opportunity to introduce this bill. Now, at last, I have it. At a former session, sir, in introducing a similar proposition, I considered it at length, in an argument which I fearlessly assert—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. BRIGHT. The Chair will permit me to suggest that I think the motion proper to be entertained now, is the one proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire raised the question as to whether the Senate would grant leave to introduce a bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law? The effect of the motion of the Senator from Louisiana would be to lay the subject on the table, from which it might be taken at any time for action. For one, I am willing to legislate upon the subject, that I am satisfied with the law as it reads, and that I will not aid the Senator from Massachusetts, or any other Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator

the Senator a right to debate the question, or say anything on it, until leave be granted? The PRESIDING OFFICER. My impres-

sion is, that the question is not debatable.

Mr. SUMNER. I propose simply to explain
my bill to make a statement, not an argument.

Mr. GWIN. I make the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I am not aware precisely of what the rule of order on the subject is; but I have the impression that the Senate cannot debate—

he Senate cannot debate—

Mr. SUMNER. The distinction is this-Mr. SUMNER. The distinction is this—
Mr. GWIN. I insist upon the application
of the decision of the Chair.
Mr. MASON. Mr. President, there is one
rule of order that is undoubted: that when
the Chair is stating a question of order, he
must not be interrupted by a Senstor. There
is no question about that rule of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sens

Virginia.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Order, or Mr. MASON. The Senator is doing that very thing at this moment. I am endeavoring to sustain the authority of the Chair, which certainly has been violated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the

opinion of the Chair that the debate is out of order. I am not precisely informed of what the rule is; but such is my clear impression.

Mr. WALKER. If the Senator from Masusetts will allow me, I will say a word Mr. SUMNER. Certainly.
Mr. WALKER. It is usual, upon notice being given of intention, to ask leave to introduce a bill. The bill is sent to the Chair.

duce a bill. The bill is sent to the Chair, and it is taken as a matter of course, that the Senator asking it has leave. But in this instance, differing from the usual practice, objection has been made to leave being granted. The necessity is imposed, then, of taking the sense of the Senate on granting leave to the Senator to introduce his bill. That, then, becomes the question. The question for the Chair to put is, Shall the Senator have leave? The PRESIDING OFFICER. That was

me that it is proper, and that it is in order, for the Senator to address himself to the Senate, with the view of showing the propriety of granting the leave asked for. He has a right to show that there would be propriety on the part of the Senato in granting the leave. I think, therefore, as this may become a precodent in future in regard to other matters, that

is in order.

Mr. WELLER. I desire to make one re-

mark in regard to the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not in order now. The question must be taken without debate. Mr. SUMNER. Allow me to state the case as it seems to me. I was on the floor, and yielded it to the Senator from Wisconein, strictly for the purpose of an explanation. When he finished, I was in possession of the floor; and then it was that the Senator from Louisiana, on my right—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will

Senator from Massachusetts give leave to the Chair to explain? Senator from Massachusetts give leave to the Chair to explain?

Mr. SUMNER. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A point of order was made by the Senator from California, [Mr. Gwin] that debate-was not in order upon the question of granting leave; and the Chair so decided. The Senator from Massachusetts then lost the floor, as I apprehend, and he certainly did by following it up by an appeal. After that, he could go no further. He lost the floor then again for a second time; and then it was that the Senator from Louisiana intervened with another motion, which is

iana intervened with another motion, which is certainly in order, to lay the appeal on the table. That is not debatable. This, it seems to me, is the state of the case.

Mr. CHASE. Will the Chair allow me to

make a single statement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Certainly.

Mr. CHASE. The Senator from Massachusetts rose and held the floor during the suggestion made to the Chair by the Senator from Wisconsin. The Chair then, after the Senator from Wisconsin had finished his suggestion, declared his opinion to be, notwithstanding the suggestion, that debate was not in order. The Senator from Massachusetts then took an appeal, and retained the floor for the purpose of addressing the Senato on that appeal. While addressing the Senate on that appeal. While he occupied the floor, the Senator from Louis-

iana rose and moved to lay the appeal upon the table. That will be borne out by the gentlemen present.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is so; but the Chair does not understand that debate was in order on the appeal. The appeal was to be decided without debate; and therefore the Senator from Massachusetts necessarily

lost the floor after he took the appeal.

Mr. BELL. I would inquire whether there is not a bill already pending for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I have not inquired of the Secretary, but it is my belief there is a similar bill pending; but it was not on that ground the Chair made this ruling.

Mr. BELL. I would inquire whether there is not such a bill pending? Did not the honorable Senator from Ohio some time ago bring

such a bill? Mr. WELLER. I think he did. Mr. CHASE. No, sir. Mr. BELL. Then I sm mistaken. Mr. CHASE. My bill is not on that sub

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Louisiana, to lay on the table the appeal taken by the Senator from Massachusetts from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. CHASE. I ask if the motion of the

Senator from Louisiana is in order, when the Senator from Massachusetts retained the floor for the purpose of debating the appeal? The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Chair from Massachusetts was on the floor. But the Chair recognised the Senator from Louisiana, supposing that the Senator from Massachusetts had yielded the floor. The Senator had taken an appeal; he followed it up by no address to the Chair, indicating an inten-tion that he intended to debate the appeal, or the Chair certainly should so far have recog-nised him. But the Chair would reconsider

his ruling in that respect, with the consent of the Senator from Louisiana. Mr. BRIGHT. The Chair will permit me to

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indians is certainly not in order.

Mr. BRIGHT. I certainly am in order in calling the attention of the Chair to the fact that the Senator from New Hampshire—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator

rom Indiana is not in order.

Mr. BRIGHT. Then I will sit down, and ask the Chair to state wherein I am out of order.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. In discussing question which is not before the Senate.

Mr. BRIGHT. I claim that the motion is pefore the Senate. The Senator from New Hampshire raised the question, immediately

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair decides otherwise.

Mr. BRIGHT. Then I appeal from the decision of the Chair; and I state this as my point of order, that before the bill was presented, in legal parlance, the Senator from New Hampshire raised the question as to whether the Senato would grant leave; and that is the point now before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state the question which he suppresses to The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state the question which he supposes to be pending. The Senator from California made a point of order, that debate on the bill, proposed to be introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts, was not in order. The Chair so ruled. From that ruling the Senator from Massachusetts took an appeal. The Chair supposed that the Senator from Massachusetts thad yielded the floor, and he gave the floor to the Senator from Louisiana, who moved to lay that appeal on the table. That is the question which is now pending. The Chair before suggested, that if the Senator from Massachusetts had not yielded the floor, he had made a mistake in giving the floor to the Senator from Louisiana; but he did not suppose that the Senator from Massachusetts, after taking the appeal, without some indication of his intention to debate it, could continue to hold the floor, and he therefore recognised the Senator from Louisiana. The Chair is sorry if he did the Senator from Massachusetts injustice in that respect, but he did not hear him, and recognised the Senator from Louisiana. Mr. BRIGHT. I would respectfully sak the

Mr. BRIGHT. I would respectfully ask the Chair, what has become of the motion submit-ted by the Senator from New Hampshire? The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair

of order.

Mr. BRIGHT. I wish to inquire of the Senator from New Hampshire, whether he has withdrawn his motion?

Mr. SUMNER. That is the first question.
Mr. NORRIS. The Senator from Massachusetts, upon the question of granting leave, undertook to address the Senate. He was then called to order by my friend from California, for discussing that question. The Chair sustained the objection of the Senator from California. From the decision of the Chair the Senator from Massachusetts took an appeal; and that is where the question now stands, unless the Senator from Louisiana had a right to make the protion which he did make which make the motion which he did make, which was to lay the appeal on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, unless the Senator from Louisiana will dis-embarrass the Chair by withdrawing it, on the

motion of the Senator from Louisiana, to lay the appeal on the table. Mr. SUMNER. On that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FOOT. On what motion have the yeas and nays been ordered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the motion of the Senator from Louisians.

Mr. WALKER. I wish to know, before voting, what will be the effect of a vote given in the affirmative on this motion. Will it carry the bill and the whole subject on the table?

whole measure on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, sir; i the motion to lay on the table be agreed to, carries the bill with it.

SEVERAL SENATORS. No, no.
Mr. BENJAMIN. The question is, whether,
on the motion for leave to introduce the bill,
there shall be debate? The Chair has decided that there shall be no debate. Those who vote 'yea" on my motion to lay the appeal of the Senator from Massachusatts on the table, will vote that there is to be no debate upon the permission to offer the bill; and then the queson will be taken upon granting leave.

Mr. WALKER. The Chair decides diffe

ently. The Chair decides, if I understand, that it will carry the bill on the table. Then, how can we ever reach the question of leave, when objection is made?

Mr. WELLER. I object to this discussion The Chair will decide that question, when it arises. It does not arise now. I insist that the

Secretary shall go on and call the roll.

Mr. WALKER. Suppose some of us object Mr. WELLER. Then I object to your discussing it.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair on reflection, thinks that the motion, if agreed to, would not have a further effect than to bring

up the question of granting leave.

Mr. BRIGHT. I desire to understand the Chair. I do not wish to insist on anything that is not right, or that is not within the rules. That, I insist upon having. The honorable Senator from Louisiana is right in his conclusions as to his motion, provided he had a right to make that motion; but I doubt whether he had a right to make that motion while the mo tion of the honorable Senator from New Hamp shire was pending. I do not wish, however, to consume the time of the Senate. If the effect of the decision of the Chair is to bring us back

to the question as to whether we shall receive
the bill or not, I will yield the floor.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is it.
Mr. BRIGHT. Very well.
Mr. SUMNER. Before the vote is taken, allow me to read a few words from the rules and orders, and from Jefferson's Manual. That is the 25th rule of the Senate; and then to that rule, in the publication which I now hold in my hand, is appended, from Jefferson's Manual, the following decisive language: "When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House, in genon any subject, he states to the House, in general terms, the causes for doing it, and concludes for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, &c. Leave being given, on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the

ose was merely to make a statement-Mr. BENJAMIN. I call to order. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sens for had presented his bill, and was debating it afterwards. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Louisiana, to lay the ap-peal on the table; and on that the yeas and

The question, being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchisen, Bell, Ben-YEAS—Messrs, Adams, Atchison, Bell, Sen-jamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Case, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fitz-patrick, Geyer, Gwin, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thom son of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, and Wel

or—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, illette, Rockwell, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—10.
So the appeal was ordered to lie table.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The que tion now is on granting leave to introduce

Mr. SUMNER. On that question I ask for

Mr. SUMNER. On that question I ask for the yeas and mays.

* * *

The question, being taken by yeas and nays, upon granting leave to introduce the bill, resulted—yeas 10, nays 35, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fossenden, Foot, Gillette, Rockwell, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—10.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thom-

dell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thom-son of New Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, and Wel-So the Senate refused to grant leave to inroduce the bill. "A married lady, said to be a daughter of the eccentric Congressman, and well-known Abolitionist, from New York, Gerrit Smith made her appearance in Hagerstown one even ing last week, attired in a full Bloomer cos

me, and attracted some attention."

Baltimore American. The eccentricity of enlarged benevolence extensive information, fine abilities, and a life of unsullied purity, is a universally-admitted stribute of Gerrit Smith; and we presume daughter eminently worthy of such a parent however arrayed, could not fail, in Hagerstow r elsewhere, to attract "some attention."

The New York Tribune knows that Congress has no more "legislated Slavery into" Kansas or Nebraska, than it has legislated Slavery into New York or Vermont.—Albany Argus.

Clearly not. When a farmer orders the fence. taken down between his hog yard and his field of corn, he does not order the hogs into the rn-Oh, no! Elyria (N. Y.) Independent Democrat.

ENGLISH COPYRIGHT LAW.—A very important decision has been recently rendered in the English House of Lords, in a question of copyright. The decision is, that a work composed by an alien cannot be copyrighted in Great Britain unless the author is residing within the Queen's dominions, and owing allegiance to her at the time of its publication in Great Britain. This decision is of the greatest importance to all American authors and publishers. It is given, too, by the highest judicial authority in the kingdom, and is not subject to review or repeal. It may therefore be taken as English law hereafter, that Americans cannot take out copyrights of their works in England unless they go there to live, or at least are residents there at the time of their publication.

ENGLISH COPYRIGHT LAW .- A very impo

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papers requires for securing or transferring patern property.

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March 29—eow

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April 1—Staw

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THE CITIZEN'S MANUAL.

THIS is the title of a work prepared by ALONZO D. FERREN, and soon to be issued from the press. It will contain about 140 pages of highly interesting and important matter, relating to the question of American Slavery.

This is a work which should be in the possession of every American citizen, as it contains facts and arguments relating to Slavery with which every man should be familiar, especially at this particular time, when the aggressions of the Slave Power upon the Federal Government renders it necessary for every man to take a stand for Freedom or against it. The book is both interesting and useful. As a book for reference alone, it is worth twice its cost.

On receipt of the price, (25 cents.) a copy will be sent to any address, post paid.

Clarkson, New York.

N. B. Newspapers publishing the above, together

Clarkson, New York.

N. B. Newspapers publishing the above, together with this notice, and calling attention to it, and sending a copy of their paper, marked, to Alonzo D. Ferren, will receive, free of postage, ten copies of the Manual.

July 31.

No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass., IMPORTER of French and German Toy Watches;
Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of Jewelry; also,
Wholesale Dealer in Vegetable Ivory Goods, Sewing
Silk, &c. All orders promptly attended to.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants
No. 77 Exchange Place, Baltimore,
KEP constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, which they offer on the most favorable
terms.

Baltimore, Jan. 15. SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30.

A CHARMING BOOK.

Late Ly published, in one beautifully-ornamented volume, 4to, Stories for Alice. By a Mother. With four exquisite designs printed in three tints. Cloth, 75 cents; or richly colored, \$1; and with gilt sides and edges, \$1.25.

This new book for children is written by a lady, daughter of one of our most enterprising and prominent merchants, who has long been known as a writer of very attractive powers by a large circle of friends in this city, amongst whom her poems have circulated in manuscript. A ttheir urgent request, she has given them to the public in this beautiful volume, and we feel sure every young person into whose hands it may full will be as deligned and charmed as the many who have atready chained it. While so pleasant a treat and so improving a book can be afforded to children, no parent should longer let them be without it.

Lately published — Little Susr's Sir Birthdays. forded to children, no parent should longer let them be without it.

Lately published — Little Susy's Six Birthdays; Flower of the Family; Week's Delight; Mary and Florence; Leila on the Island; Leila at Home; Leila in England; The Wind Spirit and the Rain Goddess; Legends of Brittany; and many other new books for children, at

HAZARD'S,

Feb. 27. 178 Chestnut st., opposite Masonic Hall.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE, AND FANCY T & C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Deal-The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is

invited to our stock of Goods and Prices before buy-ing.

J. & C. BERRIAN,
March 13—1y

601 Broadway, New York. IMPORTANT TO MULL OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Miller and Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place en the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good reasons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty years. Second. It is complete within itself, and will not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try lit. Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pickbled the stone with the machine in the stone and spice.

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly fourteen months, to dress both the face and the furrows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there has been no hand-pick used on them in all that time. I know that I make a good yield, and I think the reputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that I turn out a first-rate article of Flour.

I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones, by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have the World's Fair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York city, besides flattering certificates from all I have sold the machine to.

Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now prepared to furnish the machines, and to sell State, county and shop rights.

December 1 and 1 an

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri. St. Louis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri. April 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Millstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 9—1y

SILAS R. DULIS.

Madison, Wisconsin.
COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to such claims as are marked "Gone West," 20., against persons residing in any of the Western States. Address as above, post paid.

Jan. 5

WM. B. JARVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

A TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Office Nos. 24 and 25 in Read & Co.'s Post Office
quilding, Sacramento.
April 1.

MANUFACTURERS and Importers of Britannia &c., No. 109 Race or Sassafras street, above Third, opposite the White Swan, Philadelpnia. Dec. 1—5m

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the State Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Ohio, and in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

Jan. 5

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE. No. 6 Bond street.

Under the charge and control of Guilford D. San.

Dorn, M. D.

THIS Institution is established for the exclusive
treatment of all chronic diseases of the Lungs
and Throat, by Dr. Sanborn's new system of inhaling, or breathing, medicated vapors. In effecting a
radical cure of this class of diseases, no medicine of
any kind is given into the stomach, but the treatment is directed and intended to remove the causand not to pullicate or smother symptoms. Dr. Sa.
born was the first to advocate that Conumption is
primarily a local disease, having its origin in the of
cells of the Lungs, and not in the blood, as is the orthodox belief at the present day. Hence he applie
his remedies to the part affected, and not into the
stomach, which requires no medication. His success
in effecting a radical cure of Consumption, before
cavities are formed in the Lungs, by his method of
treatment, is a complete and perfect triumph over
the old antiquated method of using the stomach for a
drug-shop. Patients are given food, not physic.

Persons who are convinced that they have a dicase of the Lungs or Throat, which requires medical
treatment at the New York Lung Institute, either
personally or by letter, giving a clear and full hittory of their case, when their disease will be detecde with unerring certainty, and treated with a sacess hitherto unknown.

Owing to the many and frequent applications from
those at a distance, who are unable to visit New York
and place themselves under my personal care and is

Owing to the many and frequent applications from those at a distance, who are unable to visit New York and place themselves under my personal care and direction, I have been induced to place in the hands of responsible agents my "Celebrated Lung Vappo," the same as is used at the Lung Institute, with such unparalleled success, in Lung and Throat diseasea. This remedy is inhaled, or breathed, from a spong held to the face, by which method it is brought into direct contact with every part of the Lunga. It is sent by express to the address of any person enclosing \$5, or two packages for \$9, with clear and full direct contact with every part of the Lurgs. It is sent by express to the address of any person enclosing \$5, or two peakages for \$9, with clear and ful directions for use. Such persons have the privilege of a weekly correspondence in regard to their case, when any further advice or treatment which seems necessary to hasten their recovery will be given, without extra charge. All communications should be addressed to Dr. G. D. SANBORN, Lung Institute, No 6 Bond street, New York.

The Medicated Lung Vapor is sold in the principal cities in the United States. Orders for the agency address to

N. S. DAY, Proprietor.

Aug. 17. No. 114 Chambers st., New York.

MEDICATED INHALATION—A NEW METHOD MEDICATED INHALATION—A NEW METHOD.

A MOST wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma. Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr. Curtis's Hygeans, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, has accomplished the most wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the city of New York and vicinity, for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing an impression on diseases of the lungs never before witnessed by the medical profession. [See certificates in the hands of agents.]

without the least inconvonience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid—supply-ing the lungs constantly with a healing and agre-able vapor, passing into all the air cells and passage of the lungs, that cannot be reached by any other medicine. Here is a case of ASTHMA CURED

ASTHMA CURED.

BROOKLYM, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1852.

For about eight years I have been severely affileded with the asthma; for the last two years I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in bed, getting what rest I could sitting in my chair. My difficulty of broathing and my sufferings were so great at times, that for hours tegether my friends expected each hour would be my last. During the past sin years I have had the aid and attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little relief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr. Curtis's Hygeans, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering underone of my most violent attacks, and was in great distreralments suffocating for want of breaith. In less than ten minutes from the time I applied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teaspoonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a great measure from the difficulty of breathing, and had a comfortable night. I have since continued it with the greatest possible benefit, and am now comparatively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering interty IT.

Margaret Easton.

CONSUMPTION CURED. left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the reach of medicine. I accidentially heard of Dr. Cûrtie's Hygenna, or Inhaling Hygen Vapor and Cherry Syrup, and obtained a petage, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after wearing the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on my lungs, and after a while the disease made its appearance upon the surface, under the Inhaler. I took the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I still wear the Inhaler, at the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.

John Wood.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Cortlandt street; Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Cortlands street; C. H. RING, corner of John street and Broadway, Now York. Price, \$3 a package. N. B. Any person enclosing \$3 to Boyd & Paul, or Curtis & Ferkins, New York, will receive a peel-age containing a bettle of Hygean Vapor, one of Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler, in a neat box, by ex-press, free to any part of the United States, or four packages for \$10.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION. TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY, take the Charry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, is sweat during the night,

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble, when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral ca going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbrokes aloop, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relitified from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the ne-TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS the remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throst and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured, by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they can be cured.

can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and up

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Peotoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to is followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Peotoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken is season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and soon cured by the use of Cherry Peotoral. cured, by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in desiadapted to what the patient requires and can beat.
It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently
ourse those who are considered past all cure. There
are many thousands, scattered all over the country,
who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

This remedy is offered to the community with the
confidence we feel in an article which release the sail is an article of the community with the

confidence we feel in an article which seigon have realise the happlest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numeross the carts of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of colds, coughs, hoarseness at a and for children it is colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be ob-ained. No family should be without it, and these

Properted by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Men. Sold in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. Aug. 1—2m